THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

September 20, 1941

Stabilization Fund and the Black Market

By John Ahlers

A Standstill Agreement?

AN EDITORIAL

The Ivanow Assassination

Partisanship in Hongkong

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Nazis Edge Nearer to Eastern Objectives; Russians Continue Fierce Resistance

VOLUME 98 PRICE ONE DOLLAR (in China) NUMBER 3

HONGKONG SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

CANTON SWATOW FOOCHOW CHANGSHA HANKOW CHUNGKING KUNMING ICHANG WENCHOW NINGPO

HUNT ENGINEERING CORPORATION

Electrical Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors, Machinery and Metals Importers: Agents for America's leading and most representative Manufacturers.

ADVANCE BAG & PAPER COMPANY ...	All classes of Bond, Parchment, Ledger Papers, Kraft, Air Mail, Wrapping, Butcher and Baker Papers.
AMERICAN BROACH & MACHINE CO. ...	Horizontal rotary and vertical broaching machines; Hydraulic straightening presses and vertical hydraulic presses.
THE AMERICAN CEMENT MACHINE CO. INC.	Concrete Mixers-Pavers-Hoists-Dump Bodies.
AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY INC.	Weed Tire Chains; Welded and Weldless Chain; Malleable Castings; Railroad Specialties; Tru-Lay Preformed Wire Rope; Tru-Loc Processed Fittings; Crescent Brand Wire Rope; Tru-Stop Brakes; Tru-Lay Push-Pull Controls; Tru-Loc Brake Cable Assemblies; Bridge Wire and Cable; Abrasive Cutting Machines; Floformers; Special Machinery; Nibbling Machines; Chain Hoists; Trolleys; Green Strand Wire Rope; "Korodless" Wire Rope; Preformed Spring-lay Wire Rope; Guard Rail Cable; Wrought Iron Bars and Shapes; Automotive Service Station Equipment; Page Fence; Wire and Rod Products; Traffic Tape; Welding Wire; Valves; Electric Steel Fittings; Electric Steel Castings, Rough or Machined; Chain Hoists; Trolleys, Cranes, Electric Hoists; Owen Cushion and Mattress Spring Centers.
AMERICAN STEEL EXPORT COMPANY INC. (Automotive Division)	
Exclusive Export Distributors for:	
AVON LAMP WORKS	Automobile & Flashlight Bulbs
BIRTMAN ELECTRIC CO.	Bench Vises
CHICAGO MANUFACTURING CO. ...	Passenger Car, Bus & Truck Hot Water Heaters
CONTINENTAL PISTON RING CO. ...	"Elastic" Piston Rings
CURTISS & SMITH MFG. CORP. ...	Special Tools
DETROIT AUTO PISTON CO. ...	Cast Iron & Alloy Pistons
D. & B. MFG COMPANY	Timing Gears & Silent Timing Chains
ELECTRO PRODUCTS COMPANY ...	Analyzers
GEORGE K. GARRET CO. INC. ...	Non-Tangling Lock Washers
GLASER LEAD COMPANY INC. ...	Radiator & Body Solder, Acid & Rosin Core Solder, Hot, Cold & Aluminium Cold Tinning Compounds
HURD LOCK & MFG. COMPANY ...	Lock Cylinders, Pin Tumbler Padlocks
INDESTRO MFG. COMPANY	Socket Wrench Sets, Tools, Etc.
LIGGETT SPRING & AXLE COMPANY...	Springs & Spring Leaves
THE LINENDOLL CORP.	Gear Flushes & Service Station Equipment
L. J. MILEY COMPANY INC.	Brake Lining, Clutch Facings, Fan Belts, Hoses, etc.
MODERN EQUIPMENT CORP. ...	"PAR" Air Compressors & Electric Lifts
MANUFACTURERS BELT HOOK CO. ...	Rivets
MARQUETTE MANUFACTURING CO. ...	Srew-type Bumper Jacks
NAPIER SAW WORKS INC.	Hack Saw Blades
THE NATIONAL MUFFLER COMPANY	Mufflers, Parts for FORD, CHEVROLET & PLYMOUTH
NEW PROCESS GEAR CORP.	Transmission & Differential Gears
PIER EQUIPMENT COMPANY	Battery Service Equipment
RIESS EQUIPMENT COMPANY	Brake Drum Lathes
ROGERS PRODUCTS COMPANY ...	"EVERREADY" Lubricating Equipment
SNYDER INC.	Bumper Guards & Car Radio Antennas
E. H. STACKHOUSE	Electric Hand Tire Groovers & Hand Tire Dressing
F. W. STEWART MFG. CORP.	Speedometer Parts & Key Cutting Machines
THOMPSON-NEAYLON MFG. CO. ...	Battery Cables & Terminals, Rim Bolts, Hub, Gas and Radiator Caps
TRENTON AUTO RADIATOR WORKS	Radiators & Radiator Cores
UNIQUE MFG. COMPANY INC.	Blow Torches, Lead Melting Furnaces
U. S. AXLE COMPANY	Axle Shafts
THE OHLEN-BISHOP COMPANY... ...	All types of Saws
ANGLO AMERICAN MILLS SALES CO. INC.	Flour and Feed Mill Machinery; Mill supplies; Grain Cleaning Machinery; Miracle Molasses Process; Roll Grinding and Corrugating; Bolting Cloths; Transmission Equipment; Bags, Batch Mixers; Vita Cereal Mill, Anglo Hay Cutter.
BEEBE BROS. INC.	All Steel Hand Hoists. Complete Line ranging from 2 to 15 tons capacity.
THE BYERS MACHINE COMPANY	Excavating Machinery—Shovels and Cranes.
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL CO.	Steam Turbines, Electric Locomotives, Generators, Transformers, Motors, Welders, Furnaces, Switchgears, Surge Protective Apparatus, Porcelain Insulators, Instruments and Meters, Insulating Materials, Laboratory Apparatus, Etc.

FOR ADDITIONAL LISTS OF AGENCIES, PLEASE CONSULT ADVERTISEMENTS IN FORTHCOMING ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW YORK BUFFALO LONDON

For Fast and Efficient Radio Telegraph Service to all Parts of the World Send

RADIOGRAMS

"Via RCA"

RADIO IS A FAST AND RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR ALL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT RATE REDUCTIONS AND INAUGURATED NEW CLASSES OF SERVICE TO MANY COUNTRIES....

In CHINA file your messages "RCA"

(R.C.A. Communications, Inc.)

R. C. A. Communications, Inc.

(A Radio Corporation of America Service)

Connecting with WESTERN UNION in the UNITED STATES

Head Office for China:—

Sassoon Arcade
Shanghai
Tel. 12558

AGENCIES:—
Tientsin: 65 Consular Road, Tel. 31430.
Hongkong: China Building.
Hankow: Harrisons, King & Irwin Building, Tel. 21771.

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings

TO UNITED STATES

A Ship sailing last week in September
A Ship sailing first week in October
A Ship sailing last week in October

TO PHILIPPINES AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A Ship sailing last week in September
A Ship sailing last week in October

For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office.

Agents for:—

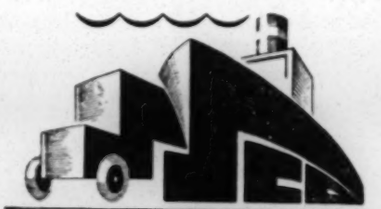
Transcontinental and Western Airlines

United Air Lines
American Gulf Orient Line
American Pioneer Line
United States Lines

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

Round World Services

51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15309



Our Specialty:

PACKING

of

Household Effects and Curios.

TRUCKING • LIGHTERAGE • LAUNCHES •
STORAGE • BAGGAGE DELIVERY •
SHIPPING • CUSTOM BROKERS •
INSURANCE •

SHANGHAI STEVEDORING CO.

FED. INC., U.S.A.

51 Canton Road — Phone 11455

Always ask for
VERICHROME
...gets the picture
where ordinary
films fail!

It isn't just "luck" that makes your camera take better pictures with Kodak Verichrome Film. Verichrome has two emulsions instead of one. One gets the detail in the shade. The other keeps it in bright sunshine. Togetner they correct small exposure errors . . . increase your ability to get clear, satisfying pictures. So whether you're expert or inexperienced . . . use Kodak Verichrome Film for surer results.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

VERICHROME

COMES IN THE BOX MARKED "KODAK"

MADE with EXTON
Du Pont's new bristle-like filament, made exclusively for
The New
Dr. West's
Miracle-Tuft
TOOTHBRUSH
Get yours today
At last the perfect tooth-brush! Can't get soggy, can't shed, cleans teeth better than ever before possible. Lasts longer.

Factory Sales Representatives:

Ove Asp — Sales Representative of Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.

51 Canton Road - Shanghai

Craftsmanship is the key note of

WELBECK PLATE

Each piece of WELBECK PLATE has been made with painstaking exactitude.

WELBECK PLATE is made of nickel silver covered with three thick layers of pure silver.

•

Alexander Clark Co.

(Shanghai) Ltd.

SASSOON HOUSE TEL. 10719

What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

WASHINGTON TALKS

To the Editor:

Following the termination of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, world attention became focused on the Roosevelt-Nomura talks in Washington. It is reported that the conferees are aiming to find a solution of outstanding American-Japanese issues in order to prevent relations from becoming worse. It is also rumored that Japan is to seek America's mediation for a settlement of the war in China.

It is of interest to note that this rumor brought no denial from Chungking, as did previous rumors of a similar nature. Also, it coincided with a declaration by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who voiced China's readiness to grant Japan certain economic rights provided Japan first agreed to withdraw her soldiers from China. The Chinese people are unanimously agreed with the Government's stand.

The long-strained relations between the United States and Japan cannot be eased unless Japan really shows willingness to back down from her aggressive aspirations. Owing to the fact that Japan's policy is incompatible with that of America, and that conceptions of a basis for settlement therefore differ, a settlement will be difficult to achieve.

With Germany appearing to get the upper hand in the war with Russia, it is doubtful whether Japan will choose this moment to abandon her expansionist aims and enter the democratic fold. Furthermore, being bogged down in China and threatened by the Anglo-American encirclement, Japan will find it very difficult to extricate herself from the bonds which tie her to the Axis.

Japan hesitates to go to war with America for the simple reason that she has not yet completed her accumulation of food stocks for a lengthy war. Efforts are being made in that direction, however, and Japan's present display of anxiety to reach an agreement with Washington is merely intended to gain time before embarking on new military adventures.

It is therefore possible to regard the present parleys in Washington only as a postponement of general war in the Pacific.

ALFRED WANG

Shanghai, Sept. 12, 1941

BOUQUET

To the Editor:

In renewing my subscription to **The Review** for another year, I should like to voice my admiration for the courageous way in which you have carried on during these difficult years. Bravery on the battlefield is one thing, to carry on with one's task day after day in the face of danger requires, I think, a higher form of courage. May it be said one day that **The China Weekly Review** was a big factor in keeping up morale in these difficult times in China.

D.F.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1941

POSTAGE STAMPS

To the Editor:

More than a month ago I bought some sets and blocks of the newly-issued Chinese stamps ("Thrift Issue") at the Philatelic Department of the Central Post Office in Shanghai.

I used one of the stamps of this issue for mailing a postcard, but the card was returned to me. Upon inquiry, I was informed by the Post Office that the stamps in question are on sale only for philatelic purposes and are not valid for franking mail matter.

As I am interested in postage stamps I would be obliged if you or any of your readers could get me information about the nature and purpose of these postage stamps.

H. C. CHU

Nanchiao, Pootung,
August 31, 1941

Editor's note:— Our correspondent got his reply from the Post Office: The stamps are sold for use by collectors only and are not intended to be used for payment of postage.

APPEASEMENT

To the Editor:

The whole world is now watching with an anxious eye the present American-Japanese talks, the outcome of which will certainly have decisive influence upon the fate of the Pacific. Whether there be peace or war, it seems, must be decided in one way or the other and soon.

From the Chinese angle there has been continuously another kind of anxiety: whether there may not be a Far Eastern Munich agreement at the expense of China. Although some relief was effected by Secretary Hull's verbal assurance to the Chinese Ambassador in Washington that China has no need of misgivings about the talks, the silence of President Roosevelt over the parleys in his speech cannot but strengthen the prevailing impression that he is bent on an appeasement of some sort toward Japan.

It is understandable that it may not be advisable for him to speak anything pending the negotiations; but there is

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

C. FRANK GLASS, HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Assistant Editors.*

C. Y. W. MENG, S. T. HSIEH, *Correspondents.*

F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager;* TRYPHON V. KU, *Advertising Manager*

JAMES Y. M. WU, *Circulation Manager*

Index for September 20, 1941

Editorial Paragraphs

A Standstill Agreement? 67
F.D.R. Scores Nazi Acts of 'Piracy' in Atlantic; Says U.S. Navy Now Ordered to Strike First 71
Departure of Carroll Alcott and the Shanghai Broadcasting Situation 74

Special Articles

The Stabilization Fund and the Shanghai Black Market ..... *By John Ahlers* 69
Hongkong: Hotbed of Chinese Partisan Politics 76
Chinese Score in Hunan Fighting; Reds in North Subjected to Attack 80
Roosevelt Reveals Extent of U.S. Lease and Lend Aid to China 82
Nazis Edge Nearer Objectives on Eastern Front in Face of Furious Resistance by the Red Army 83
Ivanow, Russian Emigrant Leader, Murdered by Chinese Assassins 84
The Growing Scourge of T. B. in Shanghai 85

Departments

What People Are Saying 65
Who's Who in China 86
People In The News 87
Events In Brief 89
News Books of Interest in the Far East 91

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG, SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE, INCLUDING POSTAGE, IS $138.00 A YEAR OR $70.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES. COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741, CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

ALL EDITORIAL, TEXT AND OTHER MATERIAL IN THE WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW IS COPYRIGHTED UNDER CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION NO. 9953 ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

no justification for the absolute secrecy with which his fundamental policy or aims in dealing with Japan are being shrouded. Diplomacy is nothing more than "give and take." Then there arises the vital question how much the President will concede to Japan for the sake of making the negotiations a success.

As outsiders we are not in a position to offer any advice to such a great statesman as President Roosevelt. But the following two points cannot be over-emphasized. First American interests in East Asia are diametrically opposed to Japan's proclaimed New Order for the same area. If both countries stand firm on their own positions, how can they be reconciled at all? Secondly, the Japanese militarists are usually at least as perfidious as Mussolini, and will be quite ready to stab America in the back at a suitable moment. Before Hitler's victory in Europe is clearer in sight, the Japanese may pause for a while and play for time by diplomatic tricks. But if America is ever lulled to enter into a Modus Vivendi with Japan which, we think, is the most they can expect at present, probably she will soon find herself in the same ludicrous position the British experienced last year, when they closed and opened the Burma road within a short period of three months.

M.C.L.

Shanghai. Sept. 13, 1941

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

September 18, 1941

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	13¾
Amer. Waterworks	4½
Anaconda Copper	29½
Bethlehem Steel	70
Chrysler	57¼
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2¼
Gen. Motors	41⅜
Goodyear T. & R.	20½
Gt. Nthrn Ry., pfd.	25¼
Lockheed Aircraft	30⅞
Mont. Ward	35¾
N. Y. Central	12½
Texas Corp	41½
U. S. Steel	59⅛

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	17 73/73
New York Rubber, Dec.	22 35B/45A
New York Hides, Dec	14.50B/55A
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	121½/121⅝
Chicago Corn, Dec.	82/¾/82¾
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	2 11½B/12A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

AFTER SHOW—
SHOW UP
AT
"Night Club"
TINO AND HIS ORCHESTRA
815 Avenue Joffre Telephone 71609

Because the Tissot watch has nothing to fear from electro-magnetism, you can depend upon it for the truthful time on all occasions.

A new technique in watch construction enables the Tissot to resist electro-magnetism, which is the cause of two out of five watch repairs.

Ordinary watches are apt to become magnetized when brought within the vicinity of even the simplest electrical appliances.

The turn of a switch on your radio, the lifting of a telephone, are sufficient to cause an ordinary watch to go out of order.

The Tissot non-magnetic watch cannot be affected by electro-magnetism, however, and will remain accurate under the severest conditions.

Why not be a witness to Tissot's dependability? Wear a Tissot and judge for yourself!

Ask to see the fine range of Tissot watches for ladies and gentlemen (wrist and pocket models) on sale at all high class jewellers and department stores.

Tissot

THE NON-MAGNETIC WATCH OF GUARANTEED QUALITY

Sole Agents, M. CROSET AGENCIES, 320 Kiangse Road

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK EXCHANGE RATES

Shanghai Rate of Exchange, during September 12—September 18, 1941

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.
Demand Selling rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	=Sh.$18 82	=Sh.$18 82	=Sh.$18.82	=Sh.$18.82	=Sh.$18.82	=Sh.$18 82
Demand Buying rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	=Sh.$18.39	=Sh.$18 39	=Sh.$18 39	=Sh.$18.60	=Sh.$18.60	=Sh.$18.60
Demand Selling rate on London ... £1-0-0	=Sh.$76.04	=Sh.$76.04	=Sh.$76.04	=Sh.$76.04	=Sh.$76.04	=Sh.$76.04
Demand Buying rate on London ... £1-0-0	=Sh$.73.85	=Sh.$73.85	=Sh.$73.85	=Sh.$73.85	=Sh.$73.85	=Sh.$73.85

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Selling rate during September 12—September 18, 1941

Shanghai $100. equals Guilders	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Shanghai $100. equals Rupees	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Shanghai $100. equals Pesos	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Shanghai $100. equals Hongkong $	21	21	21	21	21	21

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Vol. 98 Shanghai, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1941 No. 3

A STANDSTILL AGREEMENT?

SOME sort of agreement has been reached between the United States and Japan. As these paragraphs are being written, no one except the negotiators themselves knows what it amounts to. There has not even been an official announcement that an accord has been reached, but newspaper correspondents in Washington and Tokyo have been given "tips" around which they have constructed lengthy dispatches, containing what seems to be a general outline of what has been agreed upon.

The purpose of this indirect method of publicity is apparently to prepare the public mind—in the United States, in Japan and in China—and to get "reactions" which will assist the negotiators in framing the official announcements that are to come.

Two divergent reports on the subject came out of Washington and Tokyo. A *United Press* dispatch from Washington on Sept. 15 quoted "usually trustworthy diplomats" as saying that the United States and Japan had entered into a "tacit standstill agreement" which would assure continued peace in the Pacific, at least for a short time. But a *Havas* report from Tokyo on Sept. 12 had it that the Japanese-American parleys had resulted in a "basic agreement."

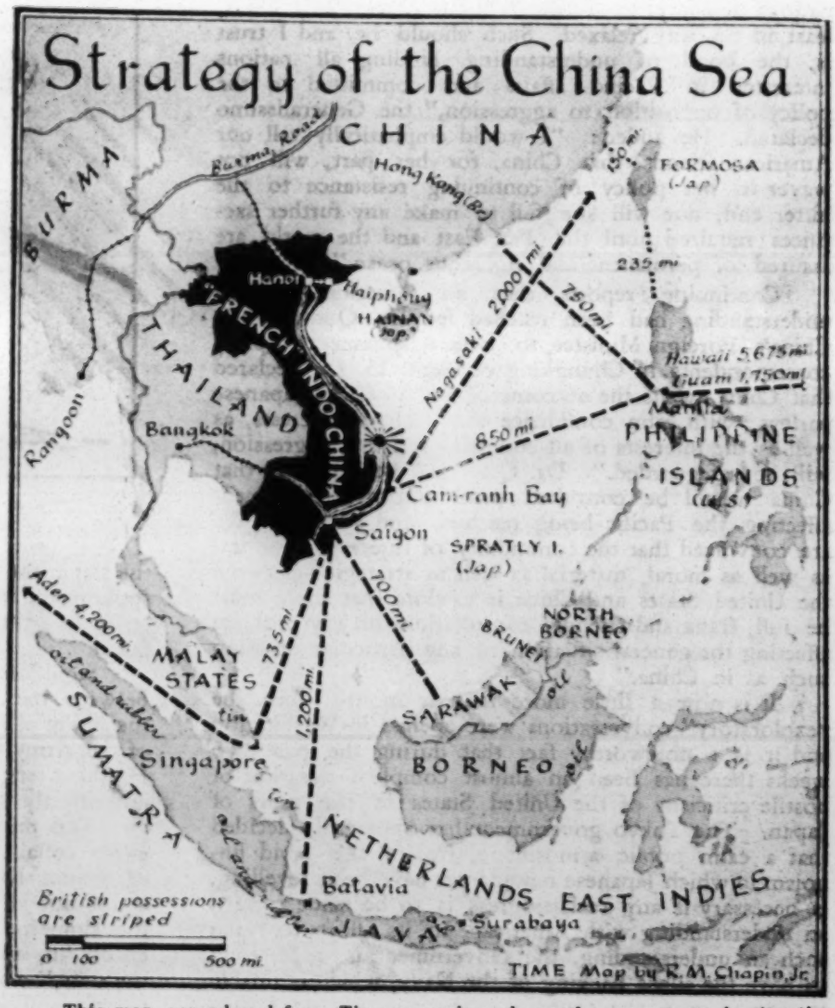
The expression "standstill," *United Press* explained, meant that the Japanese government at present intends to avoid further aggression against Thailand and to refrain from seizure of American ships carrying supplies to Vladivostok, likewise to abstain from interfering with America's program in the Atlantic. The United States, for their part, will avoid, for the present, any new moves to strangle Japan economically.

According to *Havas*, the agreement constitutes in substance a mutual pledge by each of the parties to abstain from waging war against each other and to seek a peaceful settlement of political issues, with a gradual resumption of normal economic and financial relations.

At his press conference on Sept. 13, the day after the appearance of the *Havas* report, Secretary of State Cordell Hull reiterated a previous statement to the effect that Japanese-American talks were only in the "exploratory" stage and that these were designed to ascertain whether actual negotiations are feasible or desirable.

Mr. William Simms, Washington correspondent of the *N.Y. World-Telegram*, asserted that the parleys had been brought to an "advanced position" and that a new Pacific and Far Eastern conference might be held along the lines of the Washington Conference of 1921-22. He pointed out, however, that nothing like a definitive agreement had been reached between the United States and Japan and that it still remained to be seen whether there would be real rapprochement or a "violent parting of the ways."

The *Baltimore Sun* spoke for a section of American opinion when it declared on Sept. 14 that American policy should be to "put Japan's self-interest on the side of peace by making it dangerous for her to enter the war." This meant, said the paper, that the United States must continue to mass all possible aid behind Britain, Soviet Russia and China, but without excluding a policy of justice toward Japan. The hope was ex-



This map, reproduced from Time magazine, shows the new strategic situation brought about in southeastern Asia as a result of Japan's virtual seizure of French Indo-China. Japan now has airfields within difficult but practicable bombing range of Singapore, part of the Netherlands Indies, and the Philippines. Bombing in the reverse direction is of course equally possible. More important, however, is Japan's new sea position. From Saigon and Camranh Bay the Japanese can now more easily cut the British sea route from Singapore to Hongkong. They are also able to intercept fleet movements between Manila and Singapore. With Japanese bases in Indo-China, Hainan, Formosa and the mandated islands, Manila is now almost encircled by Japanese outposts. Conversely, in Indo-China, the Japanese are encircled by hostile or potentially hostile countries.

pressed that the President and Secretary Hull would explore "every possibility of adjustment which will relieve Japan's economic strain and preserve her self-esteem, without surrendering the principles of international law or the rights of Japan's neighbors."

In the absence of any positive, official information as to the progress of the American-Japanese parleys, it was inevitable that reports of an agreement should have aroused misgivings in Chungking. Chinese circles in the wartime capital, *Reuter* reported on Sept. 13, felt growing apprehension in view of the belief that the parleys had progressed beyond the "exploratory stage." Nevertheless, the British agency said, reports that an agreement had been reached were generally discredited, Chinese leaders believing that the reports may have come from Japanese sources and that they represented Japanese proposals rather than the final terms of a settlement. They did not believe that the United States would appease Japan at China's expense, accept any final terms without first consulting the Chinese Government, or agree to anything which would be unacceptable to China.

Three days earlier, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek gave voice to Chinese misgivings when in an interview with *United Press* he expressed his hope and belief "that while China is continuing her fight, economic sanctions directed against Japan by the United States and other nations friendly to China will be intensified, or at least in no way relaxed. Such should be, and I trust is, the bond of understanding binding all nations interested in Pacific affairs and committed to the policy of opposition to aggression," the Generalissimo declared. He added: "I would emphatically tell our American friends that China, for her part, will not waver in her policy of continuing resistance to the bitter end, nor will she fail to make any further sacrifices required until the Far East and the world are assured of permanent and righteous peace."

Continuing reports that an American-Japanese understanding had been reached led Dr. Quo Tai-chi, China's Foreign Minister, to issue a statement to press correspondents in Chungking on Sept. 15. He declared that China awaits the outcome of the American-Japanese parleys "with calm confidence that China's interests, as well as the interests of all countries resisting aggression, will be safeguarded." Dr. Quo said he was sure that China would be consulted prior to any arrangement affecting the Pacific being reached, and added: "We are convinced that the community of interests—political as well as moral, material as well as strategic—between the United States and China is so close that there must be full, frank and friendly consultations on any problem affecting the general situation or any particular situation such as in China."

It is now a little more than a month since the "exploratory" conversations were opened in Washington and it is a noteworthy fact that during the past two weeks there has been an almost complete cessation of hostile criticism of the United States in the press of Japan. The Tokyo government has apparently decided that a calm public atmosphere, free of the rabid jingoism in which Japanese newspapers have been revelling, is necessary if any real progress is to be made toward an understanding with America. In its efforts to reach such an understanding, the Government is understood to have the silent backing of the Navy, which is unable to regard with any equanimity the prospect of a full-dress war on the Pacific. The Army, which has its troops spread out on the Asia continent, is another and more dubious factor in the situation. It still remains to be decided whether Japanese policy shall be dictated by the Army or by the Government.

Also indicative of the Government's present moderation, was the fact that the Japanese press "played down" a speech delivered on Sept. 13 in the Hibiya Park public hall by Axis-minded Seiko Nakano, leader of the fascist Tohokai Association. Speaking before a packed house, *United Press* reported, Mr. Nakano discounted the possibility of any rapprochement between Japan and the Anglo-American coalition, because their positions were fundamentally opposed. He warned that "this is no time for the Japanese nation to hesitate in supporting the statement of Colonel Itsuo Mabuchi," Japanese Army spokesman, who recently declared that Japan must be ready to fight to the last man if diplomatic negotiations failed.

Cold Feet?

Talburt in N. Y. World-Telegram.

Significant of the tussle which is now in progress between the Army and civilian elements in Japan was the action of Emperor Hirohito in taking over command of the Army through the creation of a National Defense Headquarters, with General Otozo Yamada in charge and directly responsible to the Throne.

This move was construed as designed to secure closer collaboration of the military with the government of Prince Konoye. It was considered all the more significant since it followed a demonstrative move by the Emperor in entertaining the entire Cabinet at a luncheon "in appreciation of outstanding services rendered the state," which implied approval of the Cabinet's efforts to stave off war in the Pacific.

Equally significant, however, is the fact that while the new National Defense Headquarters has been given jurisdiction over all military matters involving Japan Proper, Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, the vital areas of Manchuria, occupied China and French Indo-China, where large Japanese garrisons are stationed, are apparently excluded from that jurisdiction. In other

words, the Army still retains complete control of affairs on the Continent.

The centralization of military control in the hands of an organization responsible to the Emperor alone, has, of course, a dual aspect. While, under present circumstances, the step may justly be regarded as an effort to hold the military in check so that Prince Konoye's diplomatic negotiations may not be prematurely frustrated, it also means that Japan will be all the better able to strike, and to strike swiftly, if the negotiations fail.

War Polls: What and How Much Do They Prove?

Numerous polls designed to gauge public opinion on the grave issue of war or peace have been taken by the Gallup Institute of Public Opinion and by newspapers in various parts of the United States. What real value do these polls have as an index of the public mind? Much depends on the manner in which the question or questions put to the voters are framed, and just as much, if not more, on the extent to which a really representative cross-section of opinion is sought.

A recent issue of *Time* magazine dealt with this question. It referred first of all to a poll taken by the New York *Daily News* last July. Postcards were sent to 10 per cent of the 6,960,117 registered voters of New York State, asking them: "Shall the United States enter the war to help Britain defeat Hitler?" The response was 174,309 answered cards, or 25 per cent of the number sent out. Answering "Yes" were 51,507, "No" 122,802. Percentages: for war 29.5 per cent, against war 70.5 per cent.

The anti-war sentiment is unmistakable, but as *Time* pointed out, the *Daily News* had "asked a loaded question and drawn a loaded answer. There is a difference between wanting to go to war and being willing to go to war—no sensible citizen in any country wants to go to war at any time—which the question dodged. There is a further difference between being willing to go to war 'to help Britain' and to save the U.S. from grave danger. Careless questions certainly could not probe the present complex U.S. state of mind."

Columnist Mark Sullivan, *Time* reported, expressed his view of war polls as follows: "The spirit of the American people, as expressed in polls, seems to be something like this: 'Do you favor entering the war?' A loud ringing 'no.' 'Do you favor taking steps which would take us into the war?' A loud ringing 'yes.'....The answer is, polls are an undependable guide.

"There is a serious lesson this generation of Americans is obliged to learn. It is that government of a whole nation by the people speaking directly—that is, town-meeting government on a nationwide scale—was never meant to be the American form of government. What the American government was designed to be is representative government—government by representatives elected by the people....The opportunity and obligation of the people is to elect able representatives....

"About these polls there is one cheering development. It is the increasing number of pollees who answer 'I don't know'....Confession of ignorance is a private virtue and a public service."

The columnist apparently didn't say what the people could do if their representatives—able though they might be—refuse to hearken to their voices.

Titlebaum Guilty on Twelve Counts—Sentence Deferred

Sam Titlebaum, former U. S. Deputy Marshal, was found guilty on all twelve counts concerned with the illegal disposal of government property left in his custody, by Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton in U. S. Court on Sept. 13. The government property which Titlebaum sold consisted of revolvers and ammunition belonging to the Court "armory," which had been left in Titlebaum's custody following the departure on leave of Charles Richardson, Jr., U. S. Marshal, several weeks ago. Titlebaum made no statement, except to plead "not guilty" to each count as it was read out in Court. Titlebaum was returned to the Municipal Jail, pending the hearing on further charges which have been lodged against him, to the effect that he substituted the finger-prints of another for his own, when his application for the position of Deputy Marshal was made. It also was charged that Titlebaum failed to indicate on the standard information card certain distinguishing identification marks, such as scars from two bullet wounds, one in his hip and the other in his foot, and the fact that one of his legs is somewhat shorter than the other, cusing him to limp when walking.

It also was charged by the District Attorney, Mr. Leighton Shields, that Titlebaum may have been involved in illegal activities in the United States, prior to coming to China a year ago. Capt. W. H. Wilterdink, recently admitted to the practice of law before U. S. Court, was appointed by Judge Lurton to defend Titlebaum. Paul F. Kops, who defended Titlebaum in the first trial, announced his withdrawal from the case, following Judge Lurton's decision. Capt. Wilterdink came to China several months ago as U. S. Navy Purchasing Officer. Previously he had been an attorney in California and a prominent member of the bar of that state. Capt. Wilterdink was present when Titlebaum made his plea of "not guilty" to the further charges brought against him by the District Attorney.

THE STABILIZATION FUND AND THE SHANGHAI BLACK MARKET

BY JOHN AHLERS

FROM the official Chungking point of view, all local foreign exchange transactions at rates lower than pre-war rates are black market dealings. Strictly legally, Chinese national currency still continues pegged to the pound sterling at ls.2½d., and to U.S. currency at 30 U.S. cents. These official rates, fixed on the occasion of China's currency reform in 1935, are more than four times higher than sterling rates prevailing at Shanghai, and almost six times higher than local U.S. dollar rates. Yet in Free China, Chinese Government banks themselves quote for importers and exporters "commercial" rates at a small fraction of pre-war rates, and still lower rates for the surrender of cash foreign exchange at Chungking and Kunming. The Chinese National Government for years also supported at Shanghai, through either the Anglo-Chinese Stabilization Fund or Chinese Government banks, various rates of exchange substantially lower than official rates. And at the present time the new Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund in Shanghai's exchange market makes an effort to maintain new basic exchange rates of 5-5/16 U.S. dollar cents for Chinese $1.00.

Yet when at the present time talking about Shanghai's black exchange market, bankers and people in general do not have in mind any of the aforementioned rates of exchange lower than the pre-war rates, all of which legally are black market rates. As Shanghai black exchange market we now consider transactions in exchange effected outside the 14 foreign exchange banks specially licensed for exchange dealings under U.S.-British-Netherlands freezing of Sino-Japanese assets, or outside the groups of Chinese banks cooperating with the Central Bank of China. Such transactions are going on at rates some 10 per cent below quotations by the Stabilization Fund, and the future of this black market greatly intrigues Shanghai. Will the black market continue to exist? Will it continue to play any part of importance in Shanghai business? Will it permit the carrying on of trade with the Anglo-Saxon and Netherlands spheres of power beside the trade financed through the banks cooperating with, and quoting the exchange rates fixed by, the Stabilization Fund?

Where does the local black market exchange come from? There is here, first of all, a substantial circulation of U.S. dollar notes. Such notes may be shipped at comparatively little cost to the United States and

there may be paid in freely on accounts held on behalf of local non-Japanese residents. These notes here are being freely bought and sold—and even transacted forward—at prices between local $2 and $2.50 higher per U.S.$1 than the Stabilization Fund's official exchange rate working out at $18.82 per U.S.$1.00. Pound sterling notes, on the other hand, quote here some local $25, or 33-1/3 per cent lower than the Fund's official sterling quotation which is equivalent to local $76.00. The reason is that pound sterling notes cannot be repatriated freely to Sterling Bloc territory, and will not be accepted by local British banks or other British interests except in a very few special cases. Pound Sterling notes in the local black exchange market play but an insignificant part as compared with U.S. dollar notes.

Next in importance in the supply of exchange on the local black market are drafts made out by local democratic banks before the enforcement on July 26 this year of U.S.-British-Netherlands freezing of Far Eastern assets. In many instances, such drafts continue to be cashed by the various drawees in the U.S.A. The proceeds, it is true, in most instances will form frozen assets, and the black market consequently values these drafts slightly lower than U.S. dollar notes which form cash in themselves. There also still circulates a lot of cash orders and other remittance papers made out to Shanghai in the U.S.A. prior to freezing, and holders as far as possible offer this paper to the black market instead of to the banks cooperating with the Fund, because of the former's higher local dollar rates for exchange.

Finally, the black market continues to be fed a substantial amount of export paper. A considerable number of exporters either of totalitarian nationalities, or financing themselves with their own money, or otherwise independent of the Fund and the cooperating banks, offer their export paper in the black market which gives them a local dollar return of some 10 to 15 per cent more than offered by the Fund. It would seem, indeed, that in recent weeks the major portion of the foreign exchange traded in the local black market came from such sales of export paper.

Buyers of black market exchange, in the first instance, are importers who cannot get exchange from the Fund at all, or cannot get enough exchange from this source. This applies, in particular, to importers eager to pay for imports already arrived here and to be fully released against full payment, or already afloat on shipment to Shanghai. Such importers do not have to fear that their black market exchange will afterwards turn out useless for the purchase of foreign goods because of U.S.-British-Netherlands export permit refusals. Other buyers of black market exchange include foreign sellers of real estate, indefatigable hoarders of foreign currencies, and speculators pure and simple. A considerable number of people still are inclined to believe that eventually assets frozen in U.S.A. may turn out the safest investment of all.

The Stabilization Fund, of course, is fighting the black market. Already the banks securing foreign exchange from the Fund have been induced to withdraw altogether from the black market. Importers who get exchange allotted from the Fund are being threatened with discontinuation of allotments should they operate in the black market. Banks must stand up as guarantors to the Fund in respect to leakage into the black market of foreign exchange from the Fund. The Fund's main effort, in this direction, however, is devoted to cutting off the black market's chief sources of supply. The Fund insists that interests allotted foreign exchange from the Fund sell all their export paper at the Fund's rates to the licensed banks and that these banks, in addition, compel all the exporters they finance to sell their export paper in the same way. The circulation at Shanghai of additional U.S., British, and Netherlands currency notes has been stopped, and new drafts issued by local banks of these three nationalities no longer lend themselves to black market transactions.

It would appear that these measures are bound to be rather effective, and to cut down very substantially the black market's exchange supply. The Fund has yet other possibilities of fighting the black market. The Stabilization Board might secure the cooperation of the Washington, London and Batavia governments in setting up a concerted licensing system for imports of all Shanghai goods, with express provision that no imports of such goods be admitted in the democracies unless the foreign exchange proceeds are surrendered at the Fund's rates to the banks cooperating with the Fund. The Fund also might persuade the U.S. Government to follow Britain's example by prohibiting, from a certain date, the free repatriation of U.S. dollar notes and the acceptance of such notes by American banks anywhere outside the United States.

Prospects of the Shanghai black market, then, would not seem to be very bright. The A.B.C.D. front has it in its hands to confine its whole trade with Shanghai to operations financed through its 14 banks specially licensed for legitimate exchange operations at the Fund's rates. All other trade between Shanghai and the A.B.C.D. countries can be cut off entirely, except for outright smuggling. The local value of U.S. dollar notes through U.S. Government action may be made to drop far below the Fund's local dollar rate for U.S. currency. Outstanding pre-freezing drafts may be blocked any time. These measures combined would dry up in no time the black market's exchange resources, and would leave Shanghai foreign traders no choice but either to cooperate fully with the Fund, or withdraw from all business with the democracies.

When Nippon's Assets Were Frozen

The N.Y. Herald-Tribune.

"Honorable window is slammed shut"—no more supplies.

President's Address

F.D.R. Scores Nazi Acts of 'Piracy' in Atlantic; Says U. S. Navy Now Ordered to Strike First

A scathing denunciation of Nazi Germany for what he described as acts of piracy in American defensive waters—the reference being to the sinking of American-owned or American-operated ships and the recent encounter between the U.S.S. Greer and a Nazi U-boat—was delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a radio address from the White House on the night of September 11.

The President declared that he had ordered the U.S. Navy and Air Force to halt Chancellor Adolf Hitler's "campaign to control the seas by ruthless force" and announced that American warships and planes "will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under the water, or Axis surface raiders, strike their deadly blow," but will shoot at them "on sight."

Japanese Viewpoint

The Japanese army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, depicts in this cartoon three phases of the war. At the top a Nazi submarine is shown attacking the U.S.S. Greer. The Nazi boat is represented as a shark, a designation which most Americans would approve. In the center, Britain is shown sending a million men to be devoured by the Nazi monster. At the bottom is the Japanese "wild eagle," shown in the act of attacking a Chinese transport on the Burma road. The Japanese always have called their warplanes "wild eagles." There is significance in the fact that the Japanese themselves link up their aggression in China with Hitler's war in Europe and Africa.

The speech was carried to the people of the United States over a nation-wide radio hook-up and translations in fourteen foreign languages were carried abroad by short-wave radio.

Contrary to expectations in some quarters, the President only briefly touched on the Pacific, declaring that America's policy of maintaining freedom of the seas applied to both the Atlantic and the Pacific "and all other oceans as well." He did not mention Japan by name.

Mr. Roosevelt pledged that American warships and warplanes "will protect any merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters." This statement implied that convoys might be used. He did not define American defense waters, but said that the United States would maintain intact "the two bulwarks of defense: first our line of supply of materials to the enemies of Hitler; the second, freedom of our shipping on the high seas."

Also contrary to expectations in some quarters, the President did not urge repeal of the Neutrality Act, which would permit American shipping to enter belligerent zones.

He admitted the gravity of the decision he had taken by ordering American warships and warplanes to shoot at Axis warcraft, but said this was necessary to defend the Western Hemisphere from Nazi aggression "which is here now." He called on the American people to face the crisis with the same courage and resolution they had displayed in times gone by.

In his most strongly-worded message to the nation since the start of World War II, the President declared it was a "blunt fact" that a German submarine had fired first on the U.S.S. Greer—"without warning and with the deliberate design to sink her." Germany, he asserted, was solely responsible for the order given to the U.S. Navy and Air Force to shoot on sight. But, he added, "there will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it."

Reviewing the cases involving American ships—including the Robin Moor, the Sessa, the Steel Seafarer and the Greer—President Roosevelt also revealed that a submarine whose "nationality was clear" tried to attack an American battleship in July, 1941.

It was apparent, he added, that the attacks were part of a general plan to abolish freedom of the seas and acquire absolute domination and control, thus clearing the way for "domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force."

President Roosevelt warned Germany and Italy that he had ordered United States naval forces to shoot on sight Axis vessels appearing in American defense waters.

Atlantic Warfare

Japanese cartoon in army organ, Sin Shun Pao, shows an American ship attacked by an unknown submarine, represented as a swordfish.

"No matter what it takes or costs, we will keep open the lines of commerce in these defense waters," he declared. "No act of violence or intimidation will keep us from maintaining intact the two bulwarks of defense: first, our line of supply of materials to the enemies of (Chancellor Adolf) Hitler; the second, freedom of our shipping on the high seas."

President Roosevelt emphasized that the historic American policy of maintaining freedom of the seas applies to the Atlantic and Pacific "and all other oceans as well."

He said that unrestricted submarine warfare "in 1941 constitutes defiance—an act of aggression—against that historic American policy....

"Upon our naval and air patrols—now operating in large numbers over the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean—falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas—now.

"That means very simply and clearly that our patrolling vessels will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in com-

merce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines and they will protect them from surface raiders."

The President declared that "it is no act of war on our part when we decide to protect the seas which are vital to American defense. Aggression is not ours. Ours is solely defense."

Defending his program, the President declared that "one peaceful nation after another had met disaster because each refused to look the Nazi danger squarely in the eye until it actually had them by the throat.

"The United States will not make that fatal mistake," he added.

Discussing the Nazi threats, Mr. Roosevelt said that "this Nazi attempt to seize control of the oceans is a counterpart of the Nazi plots being carried on throughout the Western Hemisphere—all designed for the same ends. For Herr Hitler's advance guards—not only his avowed agents but also his dupes among us—have sought to make ready for him footholds and bridgeheads in the new world to be used as soon as he gains control of the oceans.

"His intrigues and plots, his machinations and his sabotage in this new world are all known to the Government of the United States. Conspiracy has followed conspiracy."

The President mentioned the Nazi plots in Uruguay, Argentina and Bolivia, adding that "within the past few weeks discovery has been made of secret air landing fields in Colombia within easy range of the Panama Canal. "I could multiply the instances," he added.

President Roosevelt called Axis submarines the "rattlesnakes of the Atlantic" and declared: "Let us not split hairs. Let's not ask whether the Americas should begin to defend themselves after the fifth, tenth or twentieth attack.

"The time for active defense is now....this is the time for prevention of attack....the American people will stand their ground against this latest assault on their democracy, sovereignty and freedom."

President Roosevelt said the American Navy can remain invincible "only if the British Navy survives" because the Axis, if it controls the world outside America, will have shipbuilding facilities two or three times greater than the Americas.

"It is time for Americans of all the Americas to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world," he warned.

Defining the policy of freedom of the seas, President Roosevelt declared that this "means no nation has the right to make the broad oceans of the world at great distance from the actual theater of land war unsafe for the commerce of others."

"It is clear that Hitler has begun a campaign to control the seas by ruthless force, and to wipe out every vestige of international law and humanity," he declared. "His intentions have been made clear. The American people can not have further illusions about it....

"The present Government of Germany has no respect for international law, no decent attitude toward neutrals or human life....

"The attack on the Greer was no localized military operation in the North Atlantic....it was one determined step toward creating a permanent world system based on force and terror and murder.

"The danger here now is not only from a military enemy but from an enemy of all law, liberty, morality and religion. There has now come the time when you and I must see the cold, inexorable necessity of saying to these inhuman, unrestrained seekers of world conquest and permanent world domination by the sword—'you seek to throw our children and our children's children into your form of terrorism and slavery. You have now attacked our own safety. You shall go no further'."

President Roosevelt reassured the country by declaring that "we have sought no shooting war with Hitler. We do not seek it now," but he grimly warned that "neither do we want peace so much we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while on legitimate business....we can not bring about the downfall of Nazism by the use of long-range invective.

"But when you see a rattlesnake poised to strike you do not wait until struck before you crush him," he added.

"Nazi submarines and raiders are rattlesnakes in the Atlantic. They menace the free pathways of the high seas, challenge our sovereignty and hammer at our most precious rights when they attack ships of the American flag—symbols of our independence, our freedom, our very life."

Recalls Action of Adams

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that President John Adams ordered the Navy to clean out European privateers and warships from the Caribbean Sea and South American waters while President Thomas Jefferson ordered the Navy to end the attacks by North African Corsairs.

Driving People to War

Japanese army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, shows the American President trying to goad his people into war despite the fact that strong sentiment among the people opposes participation in the struggle. Note the Japanese cartoonist's representation of American youth.

"It is no act of war on our part when we decide to protect the seas vital to American defense. Aggression is not ours. Ours is solely defense. But let this warning be clear. From now on if German and Italian vessels of war enter waters, the protection of which is necessary to American defense, they do so at their own peril."

Reviewing the Nazi submarine attacks, President Roosevelt said that the Greer's identity as an American ship was unmistakeable and she was proceeding on a legitimate mission.

He said that if the submarine attack was made "without even taking the trouble to learn her identity—as the German communique would indicate—the attack was even more outrageous for it indicates a policy of indiscriminate violence against any vessel sailing the seas —belligerent or non-belligerent.

"This is piracy, legally and morally."

Mr. Roosevelt said the submarine deliberately fired a torpedo at the Greer southeast of Greenland, which was "followed by another attack."

He said the Germans offered no apology, allegation of mistake or reparation for the sinking of the Robin Moor and emphasized that "what I am thinking and saying does not relate to any isolated episode....we are not becoming hysterical or losing our sense of proportion." The Americans, he added, are taking a long-range view.

(Reactions to the President's address will be found elsewhere in this issue).

Replies to F.D.R. Speech

Nazis Threaten to Sink All Ships in Axis-Designated War Zones

Reactions to the speech which President Roosevelt delivered on September 11, in which he denounced Nazi acts of "piracy" in the Atlantic and declared that U.S. Navy ships and warplanes would shoot at Axis warcraft "on sight" in United States defensive zones, brought the expected reactions.

The speech was strongly criticized by opponents of the Administration, endorsed by supporters. Japanese comment was milder than usual, while in Chungking there was disappointment because the President made no reference to Japan. In Berlin, sources close to the Wilhelmstrasse warned that henceforth all ships found in Axis-designated war zones would be subject to attack regardless of nationality. Mussolini's spokesman, Virginio Gayda, declared in the *Giornale d'Italia* that Axis submarines would not wait for American warcraft to shoot first, but would themselves attack.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh spoke at an America First meeting in Des Moines, Iowa on September 12 to declare that three groups—the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt Administration—were pressing the United States into war. He charged that they were preparing to plunge the country into a foreign war under the guise of an American war, that they were planning this step by step in order to catch the people unawares, the method being the creation of a series of incidents which would force the United States into the present conflict.

He again attacked lease-lend aid to Britain, whose position he described as "desperate," and declared that the major part of America's airplane production was going abroad, with the result that only a few hundred thoroughly modern bombers and fighters were possessed by the United States Army—fewer than Germany could make in a single month.

The German press published violent attacks on the President, describing him as the world's leading warmonger. According to the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, "Roosevelt has done what one had expected of him after his recent artificial exaggeration of certain incidents (the reference being to the sinking of American ships and the U.S.S. Greer incident in the North Atlantic). He has now publicly given an order, which was furnished his fleet already some time ago., i.e., to shoot on sight. For historic purposes it must be recorded that Roosevelt has fired the first pistol-shot starting undeclared maritime warfare, a goal for which he has striven ever since promulgation of the Lease-Lend Act."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote: "One can best understand the mentality revealed here, or better the mentality confirmed here, if one regards Roosevelt's conception of freedom of the seas as the most topsy-turvy imaginable. By 'legitimate trade' is to be understood war deliveries in American vessels to England and whoever else Roosevelt regards as worthy of the title 'enemy of Hitler.' Piracy is everything which interferes with this most excellent trade....he has evoked from Japan the only logical reply, i.e., that there is either freedom of the seas for all countries or none at all."

The *Voelkischer Beobachter* had this to say: "The President declared that all Americans realize the time has come for them to defend themselves. This was perhaps the only true statement he made in his entire speech. Indeed, Americans have not much time left to defend their freedom and their national honor against a man whose Presidency future generations of Americans will regard as the darkest and most foul chapter in the history of the United States."

Official quarters in Berlin, *Transocean* reported, accused the President of misrepresenting the facts relating to the Greer incident and the loss of American merchant ships, in order, at all costs, to create a war psychosis in America and thus facilitate the entry of the country into the war. Since, however, the President had ordered the U.S. Navy to attack Axis warships, Germany would have to take appropriate measures dictated by this circumstance.

Official circles in Tokyo were silent on the subject of the President's "shoot first" order, but the Japanese press published considerable comment. The *Japan Times & Advertiser*, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, declared that Axis sinkings of merchant ships could not properly be described as acts of piracy as the President had done. "President Roosevelt cannot have read stories of the buccaneers on the Spanish Main if he so describes attacks on American vessels," the paper said, adding: "No pirates ever went into the business simply to sink shipping. Loot was their quest. The Germans have not made any profit out of submarine warfare. It has been an expensive business in lives and vessels."

The *Chugai Shogyo* and the *Hochi Shimbun* both declared that the United States had thrown over neutrality and moved within a hair's breadth of open warfare. The *Yomiuri* asked what right the President had to pose as a champion of freedom of the seas while unilaterally supplying arms to one of the belligerents. If the President wished the Axis to respect this principle, he should make it his duty to act more fairly and more in conformity with the principles of neutrality, the paper said.

In Great Britain and British possessions, and in the Netherlands Indies, Mr. Roosevelt's speech received unstinting praise. The British were elated that America had virtually taken over the guardianship of the North Atlantic, thus freeing a large part of the British Navy for action in the southern part of the ocean.

Chinese circles in Chungking, *Reuter* reported, were disappointed in the President's speech because it failed to clarify the Far Eastern situation or to reveal the results of American-Japanese discussions in Washington. They had expected some indication of the present attitude of the United States toward Japan.

Japanese View

Cartoon in Japanese Army paper, Tairiku Shimpo, shows Roosevelt carefully avoiding Japan, but angrily denouncing Nazi Germany. Designed to give impression that Roosevelt is afraid of Japan.

MORE U.S. VESSELS SUNK, DAMAGED

Hard on the heels of the President's "shoot first" speech came reports out of Washington of the sinking or damaging of additional United States ships by Axis warcraft. The freighter Montana, 1,459 tons, was torpedoed and sunk on Sept. 11 a few minutes before the President's speech was delivered, the State Department announced. The vessel, which was sunk while proceeding to Iceland, was American-operated but flew the Panama flag. The freighter Sessa, of American registry was sunk near Iceland about the same time. Crews of both vessels took to lifeboats and were saved. A third casualty was the American freighter Arkansan, 6,997 tons, which was hit by bomb fragments in Port Suez during an Axis aerial attack on the port. Some of the ship's plates were pierced, but there were no casualties. In the closing days of last week, the Germans claimed to have sunk 25 vessels forming part of a British convoy of 42 vessels, including three warships, in the Atlantic.

Departure of Carroll Alcott and the Shanghai Broadcasting Situation

The departure of Carroll Duard Alcott from Shanghai on an extended vacation to the United States has had an effect similar to that produced by the departure of a member of one's family or a close friend on a long journey. We use the word *family* because Alcott has been a member of tens of thousands of families throughout this land and even beyond its borders since he began broadcasting about four years ago.

There probably never has been a case where one man so endeared himself to so many persons of so many different nationalities, in such a short period of time. Three things were responsible for Alcott's success as a radio reporter and commentator: First, the radio; second, the Sino-Japanese war; third, Carroll Alcott himself.

We are sorry to disillusion the kindly English lady who told her friends that she had heard that Mr. Alcott had resided in America, but she was sure he was born in England, because she recognized his Northumberland dialect! Alcott was born at Des Moines, Iowa, on July 29, 1901, the son of Frederick Barto and Caroline Evelyn Alcott. He studied mining engineering at South Dakota State College and School of Mines, but has been a newspaperman since leaving college. His first job was sports editor on the Argus Leader at Sioux Falls, South Dakota and the Tribune, Sioux City, Iowa. Later he was a member of the editorial staff of the Denver Post. He came to the Far East in 1926 and after two years as correspondent in Manila for home papers, he came to Shanghai and joined the Evening Post, then under the editorship of Carl Crow. He was appointed associate editor of The China Press in 1933 and served concurrently as war correspondent for the Associated Press at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937-1938. He began broadcasting news about this time and, as stated, he immediately became famous in the Far Eastern radio world.

While his fame as a broadcaster and his income skyrocketed, he continued his connection with The China Press and was known in newspaper circles as the best police reporter in the city. This was due largely to his wide acquaintance with the police and doings in the Shanghai underworld. But his official biography in Who's Who omits a chapter in his life in the Far East, which his detractors frequently have exploited. While connected with the Evening Post, Alcott went into partnership with a sailor who had been official photographer with the U. S. Asiatic Fleet and had saved some money. Together they purchased printing machinery and started a fleet magazine, which turned out to be an awful flop, with the usual consequence of bankruptcy and turning away of friends. For a time Alcott tried to forget his troubles as most normal men do under similar circumstances. But when his luck changed, Alcott cut loose from his "pub-crawling" associates and began paying off his debts, and he continued until they (the debts) were all paid up. He also quit drinking, that is, almost quit.

Americans who go home on leave are always glad to get back where they can "turn on Alcott and get the real news again," after having listened to the most famous broadcasters and commentators in the United States, and that means the whole world. Many think that Alcott would have—or may yet become—famous as a broadcaster in the United States, but many more, in fact many thousands of radio listeners in our Far Eastern world sincerely hope that he will return to Shanghai, where his name has become a household word. Rather, it should be said that he has become an institution, of far more consequence in the daily lives of large numbers of human beings than all of the diplomats put together.

When it became known a few weeks ago that Alcott was planning to go home, he was literally showered with presents—cups, tankards, cigarette cases, cigar boxes. A group of Britons at a coal mine in North China gave him a cigar box fashioned like a miner's lamp, except that it was solid silver, so heavy one could hardly lift it with one hand. The British Royal Air Force Association held a special meeting and presented him with a handsome inscribed tankard, something the organization never had done before for anyone. The chairman, Mr. V. J. B. Holland, whose brother was killed in the war a short time ago, made a speech in which he referred to Alcott as the greatest friend and exponent of Democracy in the Far East. He praised Alcott for his courage in standing up for his convictions in the face of numerous assassination and kidnapping attempts, and the thoroughly despicable action of the Nanking puppet regime in placing his name — along with the names of several others—on their blacklist for deportation or worse.

It is correct to state that Alcott's evening broadcast from 8 to 8:15, was responsible for most persons being late to dinner, because no one would think of leaving home until he had heard Alcott. Women hurried home from their bridge parties in order "not to miss Alcott" otherwise they would not know what was going on in the world. Chinese everywhere, from Shanghai to Chungking and from Chinwangtao to Yunnan, listened to Alcott and one Chinese enthusiast once sent him a draft for a hundred American dollars in appreciation of Alcott's friendly and sympathetic presentation of China's case. A missionary friend told how Alcott's broadcasts at noon and evening were listened to by several hundred Chinese girls in a school hidden from Japanese airbombers in the mountains of Yunnan.

The Japanese, of course, were more deeply concerned about Alcott's broadcasts than anyone else, because he completely nullified the statements of their official spokesmen in their descriptions of battles and bombings. Alcott always described, usually in humerous fashion, what actually had happened and compared it with the official statements. But all of the police power of the Nipponese gendarmes and Special Service Sections couldn't keep the Japanese from listening to Alcott, both in China and Japan. Japanese garrisons in lonely outposes listened to Alcott with their secret radios and even though their knowledge of English was limited, they were able to make out the gist of his statements. Two years ago when the Japanese police (in Japan) arrested a number of Britons on charges of espionage, one of the charges in every case was that the accused "listened to Alcott's Shanghai broadcasts." Finally, the Japanese military headquarters here tried to suppress Alcott by issuing orders that all Snanghai radio stations should reduce their power so that they could not be heard further than 50 miles from the city. When the Japanese failed at this, they tried another plan of turning on a "buzzer," which made an unearthly racket throughout Alcott's broadcast. But Alcott beat them at this too, by switching to another frequency. Since the Japanese interference had been geared to the same frequency as XMHA, they were unable to switch as quickly as Alcott, who had informed his audience beforehand. The Italians also tried to suppress Alcott, because of his humorous references to the conduct of Italian generals in the African war, but they were never able to catch him.

When the threats of personal violence became frequent Alcott employed a bodyguard and also acquired his own revolver.

The German Nazis naturally didn't care for Alcott and his references to Herr Hitler, but so far as is known they never attempted violence. He frequently was singled out for abuse over the German radio, however.

It remained for the Nanking puppets, to out-do all of Alcott's enemies in their attempts to discredit him, the latest effort being the circulation of a pamphlet containing an attack on Alcott, which appeared originally in Tang Leang-li's *People's Tribune*. Tang is a Netherlands Indies-born, German-educated and Nazi-trained journalist and propagandist, who has long been Wang Ching-wei's personal propagandist. It is said that Tang's animosity toward Alcott was responsible for the Nanking Government's compilation of a list of foreign newspapermen—including the writer of these paragraphs—who were threatened with deportation, or assassination by gangsters employed by the Nanking regime. In Tang's latest attack on Alcott, in the pamphlet referred to above, he made the despicable allegation that Alcott and J. B. Powell had tried to blackmail the gambler and slot-machine operator, Jack Riley—a statement which was received with utter contempt on the part of the public.

Alcott's departure from Shanghai leaves a void in the local broadcasting field which none is able to fill. Nearest is Tom Butler, city editor of the *Evening Post*, but — to the shame of the American paper and Americans generally, particularly the businessmen—Butler's broadcast is financed by a non-American drug house which, in past years, has figured in reports of a department of the League of Nations which were not altogether to the credit of the firm or the interests which control it.

Alcott's broadcasts were financed by American and British firms of excellent reputations, hence the element of subversive propaganda never was hinted.

As for Alcott's own station, there are also ugly rumors about that serious complications between Alcott and the manager of the station may prevent him from returning—unless he can obtain financial backers for the construction of a new broadcasting station. The man who succeeded Alcott and is trying to imitate his broadcasts over XMHA is.....but we will not repeat the comment.

Concluding—we believe our readers will agree that Alcott's departure was a major tragedy in the field of Far Eastern radio broadcasting and news comment. There is hope that he will return, but the prospect is not bright, so long as the present management and policy continues at XMHA.

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

No "Co-Prosperity Bloc" Sentiment in Evidence Here

Aside from an infinitesimal percentage of the Chinese who are associated with the puppet governments, the Japanese have been unable to woo any responsible group of Asiatics into their fold. The helpless citizens of French Indo-China were "sold down the river" by the supine Vichy Government, but there is evidence that Japanese occupation of their country is not pleasing to the natives. Recently it was necessary for the Japanese to remove some 80 Annamites from the French Concession at Hankow, following a shooting incident in which Japanese were victims of the animosities of natives of Indo-China. Those pictured here are (left) a section of the new army of the Philippines, which recently has been made a part of the armed forces of the United States for the duration of the emergency. Above is a section of the business-like native army of the Netherlands Indies. These men are a part of the native infantry in Batavia. In the event of war in the Far East, they will not be on the side of Japan.

Remedy for War Fever

The Chicago Daily News.

Typhoon Season

The Chicago Daily News.

Hongkong: Hotbed of Chinese Partisan Politics

By a Hongkong Correspondent

Strained already by the recurrent Kuomintang-Communist friction, China's precariously - maintained "United Front" is being further threatened by the agitation of a heterogeneous group of political malcontents in Hongkong. A violent anti-Chungking press campaign has been conducted here for months. Now it is reaching such serious proportions as to constitute a positive danger to the cause of national unity. Under the slogans of "democracy" and "people's rights," the opposition factions are deliberately fomenting party strife and discreditting the National Government before the public.

Time and again it has been pointed out by well-wishers that China's trump card in the war against Japan lies in her united effort of struggle, which has given her strength. At all costs, it has been urged, internal unity must be preserved, for without it China will go to pieces and hopes for success in the war of resistance and reconstruction will disppear The agitation, therefore, is all the more regrettable when consolidation of national unity for the prosecution of the war is so urgently needed.

Constructive Criticism Welcome

While constructive criticism should always be welcomed, attacks against the Government with a view to overthrowing it at a time of grave national crisis can have no excuse, however high-sounding they may be. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the winning of the war for China is of supreme importance. To ignore that objective under any other pretense is, to put it mildly, to act against national interests.

Undeniably, Chungking is far from being perfect. Political reforms are needed and should be effected, but the pressing concern of all Chinese at the moment is the successful prosecution of the war and not politics, much less partisan or personal politics. All Chinese political groupings should realize that with the country facing a mortal foe and its fate hanging in the balance, everything depends upon victory over the enemy.

In the scheme of Chinese politics Hongkong today occupies a peculiar and in a way embarrassing position. It is virtually the hotbed of China's partisan politics, enjoying the benevolent neutrality of the Hongkong Government. There are assembled here numerous Chinese factions, political outs and malcontent individuals. Although their backgrounds are totally different and their objectives are diversified, they are drawn together and united in one common objective—opposition to Chungking, which has become their daily target of attack and vilification.

Reds Have Spokesmen

Although nominally the Chinese Communists are not represented in Hongkong, they find ready spokesmen in the many anti-Chungking organs. They work clandestinely and are said to be the inspiring genius of the agitations. Although no particular organ may be pointed to as belonging to them, they have flooded Hongkong's bookshops with innumerable pamphlets airing their views and attacking the Government. Of the numerous factions active in Hongkong may be mentioned the following:

The "National Salvationists" (one of the most active members being T. F. Chow, publisher of the *Hwa Siang Pao*, an evening paper, and editor of the *Mass Livelihood Weekly*, better known as one of the "Seven Gentlemen" who were thrown into jail in Shanghai back in 1936 when they agitated for the termination of the Kuomintang-Communist war).

The "Northeastern Comrades Society," of which the most active member is Chow Ching-wen, a former associate of General Chang Hsueh-liang, and editor of the *Modern Critique*, a fortnightly organ of the Society.

The "National Socialists" (headed in Hongkong by Hsu Fu-lin, a former member of the People's Political Council, whose organ is the *Kuoja Shawei Pao or the National-Socialist Daily*. The leader of the party is Dr. Carson Chang who is now in Chungking and who is apparently not associated with the party's activities in Hongkong).

The "Third Party," otherwise known as the Chinese National Emancipation Action Committee, formerly headed by the late General Teng Yen-ta, which apparently has close connection with the National Salvationists.

The "Constitutionalists" (an overseas Chinese organization reportedly with headquarters in Honolulu, represented in Hongkong by Wu Hsien-tsi but without an organ of its own).

The "Rural Reconstruction Society" (or Hsiang Chien Sha, headed by the well-known scholar Liang Shou-ming).

The "Chinese Youth Party" (headed by Tseng Chi, but not represented by an organ of its own).

The "Overseas Chinese Society (headed by the Chinese industrialist in Singapore, Tan Kah-kee, chairman of the Overseas Chinese General Relief Association of the South Seas. His opposition was first confined to the present Fukien Provincial Government under General Chen Yi, but now it appears to be also directed against Chungking).

Of these, the most active and articulate are the Communists, the leftists, the National Salvationists, the Northeasterners, the National-Socialists and the Third Party. Their grievances against Chungking are many, but chiefly they may be grouped under the following headings: they demand realization of democracy, the institution of constitutional government, abolition of Kuomintang rule, guarantee of the people's rights, freedom of the press, association and teaching, taxation with representation, release of Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hucheng, leaders of the Sian coup of 1936, abolition of Fascist measures and Gestapo-like secret service, etc.

A bitter pen-war has been waged between the pro-Chungking and the anti-Chungking papers in Hongkong for a considerable time. It reached a feverish pitch during the visit in July of Mr. Owen Lattimore, American political advisor to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The opposition factions looked to Mr. Lattimore virtually as the "liberator" of allegedly oppressed Chinese and overwhelmed him with open letters, special messages and "petitions." They aired their greviances against Chungking and demanded thoroughgoing reforms. On the other hand, the pro-Chungking press spared no

Lattimore Cartooned

The "Tairiku Shimpo," local Japanese military organ, shows Owen Lattimore, recently appointed American adviser at Chungking, "directing" Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the reshuffling of Chinese political and military figures. The figure in Gen. Chiang's right hand is Gen. Ho Ying-ching, War Minister (who is anti-red), being transferred to the southern front. The other figure is Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang (ex-Manchuria), who is being made director of the Generalissimo's political headquarters in the Northwest. Other political figures are also represented.

effort in directing Mr. Lattimore's attention to China's progress made during the past four years in various fields. The sphere of the controversy even extended to the foreign press. During the few days when Mr. Lattimore was in Hongkong, the correspondence column of the *South China Morning Post* was flooded with "Letters to the Editor" by both sides for propaganda purposes. The oppositionists scored a success by even once penetrating the editorial columns of the paper.

Accused of Corruption

The letters accused Chungking of corruption, oppression and a long list of other vices. One writer said that what China needs now is a democracy, in fact and not in name alone. China needs the enforcement of a bill of rights, execution of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's four democratic principles—election, recall, initiative and referendum—advancement of cultural and economic liberties, including academic freedom, and elimination of antiquated and unscientific measures such as collection of taxes in kind, etc. He remarked that Mr. Lattimore will gladden the spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and China's masses, if, after his visit to Chungking, China comes out for true democracy.

A pro-Chungking writer hastened to point out that despite the war China had progressed during the past four years, militarily, politically and economically. He asserted that China is marching on the road to modernization and democracy, citing the People's Political Council as an illustration of democratic rule in China.

The claims were promptly disputed by another writer who described them as an apologia for Chungking. He said that if the ruling power of China claims to be a democratic regime, it is not what is found in England or America. He questioned the desire of China's present rulers to fulfill what they say, but struck a note of balance when he remarked that of China's two major political parties, the Kuomintang and the Communists, neither one appears really sincere in tolerating the elements of democracy in their respective domains—Chungking and Yenan.

Advocates True Democracy

Still another writer advocated a real and true democratic government based on the principle and form of an Americanized system. He urged a re-union and re-appointment of various groups and parties, restoration to the people of free voices, immediate promulgation of a constitution, early return to the people of direct control of administration, and a better system of judicial courts.

Besides the preaching of democracy, much capital for agitation is also made of the Chang Hsueh-liang case, which the anti-Chungking critics cited as the most glaring example of denial of the people's rights. The continued detention of the "Young Marshal" is said unjustified and illegal and constitutes a source of internal friction, while his release and active participation in the war of resistance, it is claimed, will help to consolidate internal unity and strengthen the cause of resistance.

In addition to an open letter addressed to Mr. Lattimore by Chow Ching-wen, editor of the *Modern Critique*, and others in connection with the case, a petition signed by some 358 Northeasterners was also reported to have been presented to him to be forwarded to the Government. Both the letter and the petition emphazised the following three points: firstly, Chang is capable of effecting a lasting rapprochement between the Kuomintang and the Communists; secondly, he is in a position to regain the allegiance of the former Northeastern military leaders such as Pao Wen-yueh and Hu Yu-kun who are now assisting Wang Ching-wei in organizing a puppet army; and thirdly, Chang is the only man capable of leading a pro-Chungking back-to-Manchuria movement.

Government Statement

To clarify the Government's position in regard to the case, the Publicity Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, recently issued a statement denying certain rumors. He said that Chang is still under surveillance of the National Military Affairs Commission in accordance with the court-martial's decision for a five-year detention which is soon to expire.

Meanwhile General Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Chief of General Staff, categorically denied a Hongkong report that he had recommended to the Government the appointment of Chang Hsueh-liang to an important post.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Shanghai War, the "Third Party" issued a lengthy manifesto in the *Hwa Siang Pao* containing a 14-point program, calling for the immediate summoning of a national emergency conference to be attended by delegates of all political parties, creation of a powerful "people's war" government, safeguarding of the freedom of the people, release of all political prisoners and thought-offenders, recognition of the legal existence of various political parties and factions, elimination of "compromisers" and "peace" elements, mobilization of the people, enforcement of universal military conscription, improvement of the living conditions of the troops at the front and adequate care for their families in the rear, equal treatment of all national army units engaged in the war of resistance, enforcement of strict wartime economy to solve the food problem and ameliorate the living conditions of the people, open financial administration and suppression of corruption, encouragement of overseas Chinese to participate in the war of resistance, and strengthening of Sino-Russian, Sino-American and Sino-British relations, and the establishment of an alliance of all oppressed peoples for common struggle.

Chungking Tolerant

Official Chungking so far has adopted an attitude of tolerance toward the activities of the agitating groups in Hongkong, but recently Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, in an interview with the *National Times* in Hongkong, severely condemned them and labelled them "Neo-Traitors." He said, "At a time when the nation is engaged in total resistance against the enemy, the Government, for the purpose of enforcing discipline and unifying administration, cannot tolerate the creation of a new political center and the existence of feudalistic regionalism which must necessarily weaken the strength for resistance. Those who advocate and promote the creation of a new political center or encourage the regionalism of neo-militarists (evidently referring to the Communists in the Northwest) are traitors."

Characterizing the anti-Chungking campaign as unjustified, a commentator in the July issue of the *Big Wind*, a Chinese fortnightly in Hongkong, said that the Kuomintang, though not claiming the full share of the merit, has actually in the past four years been leading the nation in its war of liberation with fruitful results. The Communists charge the Government is undemocratic and want Kuomintang rule abolished.

Could the Communists, who have been agitating for more power rather than contributing to the national cause, shoulder the responsibility of waging a successful war if the Kuomintang steps down? he asked. The Communists, he said are in fact the most undemocratic party in China. Their actions betray their sugar-coated propaganda. Once they gain power, it is certain that they would not even permit members of other parties at the People's Political Council, much less the parallel existence of opposition parties.

People's rights are certainly worth fighting for, this writer further said, but the target against which the fight should be waged is not Chungking but Japan. Japan is trying not only to rob the Chinese people of their rights but also to deny China her national existence. It is, therefore, Japan whom all parties should fight in order that the Chinese people's rights may be permanently safe-guarded.

Nippon Consuls-General To Hold 3-Day Meeting

A three-day conference of all Japanese consuls-general in China, as well as chiefs of the liaison offices of Japan's China Affairs Board, will be convened on Sept. 22 at Nanking by Dr. Kumitaro Honda, Japanese ambassador to Nanking. The conference, according to a Domei dispach from Nanking, is scheduled to discuss definite measures for carrying out Japan's basic policies in China, and strengthening the "National Government" at Nanking in face of the new world situation.

Consuls-General at Peiping, Tientsin, Shih-men, Taiyuan, Tsingtao, Kalgan, Hou Ho, Tsinan, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Canton, Amoy, Haikow and Hongkong will attend the conference. In addition, the counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Hsinking will be present, according to the Nanking-sponsored Central Press. Representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy in China will also be invited to the meeting.

Nazi Reign of Terror in Norway

Opposition to Nazi domination, evident in France for many weeks past, reared its head in Nazi-occupied Norway when on Sept. 10 a state of emergency was proclaimed in Oslo and the surrounding district by Reichs Commissar Josef Terboven, after strikes had broken out. With military law clamped down, the Nazis seized two prominent trade union leaders and executed them before a firing squad. Many others were summarily court-martialed and imprisoned for long terms.

A **Transocean** report from Oslo said that emergency measures had become necessary because "Communist and Marxist elements in the trade unions, particularly their executives, have tried their best to disturb labor peace and prepare strikes." Curfew has been imposed and the inhabitants of Oslo may not appear on the streets between 7.30 p.m. and 7 a.m. under pain of court-martial. All radio sets in Oslo and district were to be handed over to the police.

The two executed unionists were Viggo Pansteen, secretary of the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, and Rolf Vickstroem, chairman of the Trade Union Council. In memory of the martyrs, the Swedish Trade Union Federation hoisted a Norwegian flag to half-mast over their Stockholm headquarters, **I.N.S.** reported, draping the flag in black crepe.

The Nazis are carrying out a purge of the Norwegian unions. It is being conducted under the direction of Olaf Fossum, an official of the Confederation, and an adherent of the traitor Quisling.

China Completes New Highway in the West

Completion of the new "western Szechwan-Yunnan highway" which passes through Sichang, strategic city in southeastern Sikang province, was officially announced at Chungking on Sept. 10, a **United Press** report stated. The report added that a new railway is being constructed along approximately the same route, between Suifu and Kunming.

The new highway emphasizes the growing importance of Sichang as a great industrial center of Free China in a province rich in raw materials, the report said. Initial development of southern Sikang province may be made possible by the completion of the highway, but large-scale industry will still have to wait for the completion of the railway now under construction, it was asserted.

Puppets to Dedicate Monument in Tokyo

In grateful memory of Japanese martyrs in the Chinese Revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1911, the Nanking Government has decided to dedicate a monument, to be erected in a temple outside Tokyo.

The monument will bear an inscription, in Wang Ching-wei's own handwriting, "In Memory of Japanese Martyrs Who Assisted and Supported the Chinese Revolution," **Central Press** reported.

Cheng Chung-fu, a follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will be delegated as a special envoy to present the monument to Japan. A ceremony will be held at Tokyo on Sept. 30 to mark the completion of the monument, the report added.

China's Best

美麗牌香烟

My Dear

CIGARETTES

A leading product of

HWA CHING TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE FARMERS BANK OF CHINA

Paid up Capital: - - - - $10,000,000.00
Reserve Funds: - - - - $25,200,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
CHUNGKING

Telegraphic Address:
"FARMERBANK"
CHUNGKING

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CHINA

Farm Loans Granted and Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

U.S. Navy Hunts Raider in Pacific

Admiral Frank Sadler, commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District in the Panama Canal Zone, announced on Tuesday that U. S. Navy ships were out looking for a Nazi raider supposed to be operating in the Pacific and attacking vessels on sea lanes leading to the Panama Canal and the Galapagos Islands. More ships would be sent to the search if necessary, he declared.

Suspicions that a Nazi raider was operating in the Pacific were heightened when several British and Dutch vessels coming from the Far East were reported long overdue. The hunt for the supposed raider is in line with President Roosevelt's recent order to the Navy to track down and capture or destroy any Axis warcraft found in undefined United States defensive waters.

U.S. Freighter Hit

The American freighter Arkansan was hit by bomb splinters and her hull plates pierced during an Axis air raid on Port Suez early this week, according to a report received in Washington. This and earlier incidents involving American shipping led Senator Joseph Guffey, Democrat of Pennsylvania, to advocate the arming of American merchantmen for defense.

New developments in United States maritime policy during the past ten days were a decision by the State Department to permit American nationals to return home from England in belligerent ships "at their own risk" in special circumstances, and a ruling by the U.S. Attorney-General, Mr. Francis Biddle, which interpreted the Neutrality Act as permitting American vessels to carry arms, munitions and passengers to many parts of the British Empire.

The terms of the Neutrality Act, Mr. Biddle found, apply only to England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and to India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, but not to British east and west Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Aden, Burma, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak and the Fiji and other British islands in the Pacific.

Isolationists Protest

Opposition to President Roosevelt's speech last week, in which he reiterated America's determination to maintain the freedom of the seas and disclosed orders to the U.S. Navy to shoot at Axis warcraft in American defensive waters "on sight," was voiced early this week by the America First Committee, leading anti-war organization.

In a manifesto, to which 59 prominent personalities put their signatures, the Committee described the President's speech as a "threat to democratic principles," since the President, in giving his "shoot first" order, had sought neither the approval of Congress nor the public. They urged Congress to assert itself immediately as the guardian of American lives and freedoms. If Congress failed to do this, the manifesto said, the United States must expect to be involved in an undeclared war.

Signers of the manifesto included the chairman of the Committee, Gen. Robert E. Wood, Mr. William Murray, former governor of Oklahoma, Senator Robert M. LaFollette Jnr. of Wisconsin, the well-known writer Irvin Cobb, and the historian Prof. Charles A. Beard.

Five Japanese Killed In China Plane Crash

Five Japanese were killed when a regular passenger plane of the China Aviation Company crashed in Shansi Province on Sept. 10, according to a belated report reaching Peiping and transmitted to Shanghai by the **Domei** agency.

The dead are Mr. Reiin Kusama, pilot; Mr. Hiroshi Nogaki, mechanic; Mr. Fujio Tanaka of the China Aviation Company; Mr. Hiromichi Yoshimi of the North China Waterworks & Electricity Company; Mr. Sadayuki Hashimoto, China Aviation Company employee.

China to Embark on Five-Year Plan Soon

China's Five Year Plan, recently drafted, is to be embarked upon soon, according to an announcement of the Ministry of National Economy at Chungking, quoted by **Havas.** A feature of the new economic plan is the specialization of certain agricultural regions in specified cultures.

Tung oil plants will be grown in Szechwan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces. Wool-producing animals, according to the plan, will be bred in the northwestern provinces, including Kansu, Ninghsia and Chinghai. Tea-growing is to be centered in Chekiang, Fukien and Anhwei.

Silk worms will be raised in the province of Szechwan, since other silk-producing areas in the Lower Yangtsze region are now under Japanese occupation.

Chinese Score in Hunan Fighting; Reds in North Subjected to Attack

Fighting in northeastern Hunan (resulting in the Chinese recapturing the Tayunshan) and a large-scale Japanese drive against China's Red guerillas on the Hopei-Shansi-Chahar border (which was commenced in mid-August) featured this week's news of the four-year-old Sino-Japanese undeclared war.

On the aerial front of China, however, only minor Japanese activities over Hupeh and Shensi provinces were reported. Chungking has not been bombed since Sept. 1.

Japanese are Stalled

From a maze of conflicting war reports, the impression emerges that the Japanese failed to make headway in northeastern Hunan. Chinese military dispatches repeatedly claimed the repulse of enemy assaults before recapture of the strategic Tayunshan near the Hupeh border. A **Kuo Min** dispatch dated Sept. 15 claimed that the Chinese are now engaging in "mopping-up" operations against the remnant Japanese on the southern slope of the mountain and that they also reoccupied Hoshangchwan on Sept. 12. An attempted landing of the Japanese near Huayung, on the northern shore of the Tungting Lake, under cover of naval guns, reported **Reuter,** also suffered a setback. The Japanese withdrew to their warships on Sept. 13. Attempts to land at Erhchow and Lungchow, northwest of Yochow in northern Hunan, were also frustrated, added a **Kuo Min** report.

Regaining possession of the Tayun mountain region, the Chinese inflicted 2,400 casualties on the Japanese, according to a Chinese field dispatch quoted by **Reuter.** Encircled by the Chinese in the mountain region, the Japanese have been making a desperate attempt to break through, the dispatch said.

Fighting at Yochow

Meanwhile, furious fighting continued in the Yochow area, key city at the mouth of Tungting Lake, where the Japanese had been heavily reinforced since the commencement of their offensive early this month, according to a **Kuo Min** report dated Sept. 12. Another Japanese column from Taoling and Sitang attacked Kipaoling, Tsaohaling, Changankiao and Kantien, while the Chinese were offering stiff resistance and counter-attacking the Japanese rear and flanks, the report added. On the northern Kiangsi front, the Chinese claimed the recapture of Sungpu, which has changed hands several times during the recent fighting.

Sian, the Shensi provincial capital, faced a fiery ordeal on the morning of Sept. 12, when more than 80 Japanese aircraft in three formations blasted the city, demolishing approximately 100 houses and causing 30 casualties. Extensive raids over Hupeh province were also disclosed by **Reuter,** which said that Laohokuo, important city in the upper Han River valley, and Enshih, near the Szechwan border, received minor bombings. Shooting down of a Japanese aircraft in southern Shansi during a raid on Tsushihmiao was reported by Kuo Min on Sept. 14.

First revelation of details of the Japanese offensive against the 18th Group Army (Chinese Communist force) in the mountain region bordering Shansi and Hopei provinces, was made by the Chungking **Hsin Hwa Jih Pao,** official organ of the Chinese Communist Party. The daily asserted that the Japanese have been using some 100,000 troops, including parachute troops, for surprise raids in the drive westward from Shaho, supported by large numbers of aircraft.

The spearheads of the Japanese forces are heading in the following directions: The northern column is advancing from Ling Chiu, in northwest Shansi province, southwestard in the direction of the Fuping highway. The eastern column is advancing from points to the west of Peiping, in the vicinity of Fanshan, Chochow and Yihsien, northwestward into the Tafangshan to the west of the Peiping-Hankow railway.

The southeastern column is moving from Yihsien to the north of the Chengtai Railway, in the direction of the Sinchowshan. The western column is advancing from the Wutaishan eastward along the Fuping highway towards the Hopei and Shansi border.

The Japanese offensive, which was launched on Aug. 14, is expected to last four months, according to the Communist daily as quoted by **Reuter.** Earlier concentration of Japanese forces along the main railroads of northern China, including the Peiping-Hankow and Peiping-Suiyuan railways, suggested an imminent major offensive. Together with the 50,000 original garrison troops, the paper estimated, the Japanese forces participating in the offensive at present consist of 100,000 men.

Drive Against Reds

Substantial progress was claimed by Japanese war dispatches to have been made in the campaign against the Chinese Reds, as well as on all China fronts, including the Tayunshan region. The weekly review of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China was quoted as saying that troops under Gen. Wu Ting-lin were routed by a Japanese detachment south of Yicheng, in southwest Shansi, and on the Kiangsu-Anhwei front three Japanese units annihilated a group of the Communist New Fourth Army.

The Japanese military weekly review failed to give details of the fighting around the Tayunshan, saying that operations there were "concluded satisfactorily."

A series of minor Chinese victories on all fronts in Hupeh, Kiangsi and Honan provinces was revealed by Chungking military dispatches. Tungshan, south of Wuchang, was reported to have been reoccupied by the Chinese on Sept. 14 following spectacular street fighting.

Approximately 30,000 puppet troops under Gen. Liu Chang-yi in northern Honan were reported by the Shanghai **Sin Wan Pao** to have staged a mutiny, inflicting serious losses on the Japanese. Dynamiting of a Japanese train on the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway in northern Kiangsi was also reported by the **Sin Wan Pao.**

A large number of well-trained guerillas, totalling some 100,000 men, are now lurking in the mountains in Japanese-controlled Manchuria, waiting for the right moment to attack the Japanese in the rear, a Chinese guerilla leader told an **Associated Press** correspondent at Chungking. Comprising Chinese, Mongolian, and Korean fighters, the guerilla army is expected to become the Soviet "Fifth Column" in the Far East, the Shanghai **Shun Pao** quoted **A. P.** as saying. These guerillas, the **Shun Pao** added, are being trained by Soviet, Chinese, Korean, and even Japanese military experts.

Duff-Cooper Gives Warning to Japan

What **Reuter** described as a "sober and guarded warning to Japan" that today she is an isolated power facing an overwhelming superiority in the Pacific was uttered by Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, former British Minister of Information and now the representative of the British War Cabinet in the Far East, in a broadcast to London from Singapore on Sept. 15.

He said it was hardly conceivable that Japan would deliberately bring down on her head "the concentrated wrath and fury of all Allied powers standing firmly united on this side of the world."

Analyzing the situation in the Pacific today, Mr. Duff-Cooper stressed that there was only one Power pledged to the Axis, while those supporting the Allied cause were a formidable array. Examining these Powers in detail, he made the following comments:

New Chinese Patriotism

China: "Four hundred million people in whose hearts there beats new patriotism—the fruit of aggression—a new sense of unity, a new passionate determination to maintain their independence and drive the invader from their shore."

The Netherlands East Indies: "Those beautiful fertile lands which the Dutch have governed so admirably . . . Dutchmen who have already demonstrated by land, sea and air that they have not forgotten their glorious military past."

Russia: "The remorseless, almost invincible fighter . . . which sprawls over half of Europe and the whole of Asia."

The United States, "whose gigantic shadow . . . of 130,000,000 pledged to the destruction of tyranny . . . looms behind the British Empire."

The British Empire

The British Empire itself, whose "whole forces are pledged to support the Allies . . . with the backing of Australia and New Zealand—young nations with vigor, courage and vision of a great future."

Those Powers, asserted the British Minister, "are formidable." A year ago, they were in a doubtful position, Russia being connected with the Axis, the United States being much less ready to help the cause of "liberty and justice."

However, Mr. Duff-Cooper concluded, "the whole situation has undergone a complete change . . . There can be no doubt what the result will be when so many great nations are united together and ready for whatever may come."

Britons to Evacuate Japan on Sept. 24

The 3,494-ton ship Anhui, owned and operated by the China Navigation Company (Butterfield & Swire) will arrive in Yokohama on Sept. 24 to evacuate British subjects desiring to leave Japan.

Announcement to this effect was made by the British Embassy in Tokyo last week and a notification sent to Britons residing in Japan that they should register for berths.

It is understood that many Britons intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to leave, especially those whose businesses have been brought to a standstill by Japanese freezing decrees. There are a number of British Indians in the country, mostly traders, who are also expected to leave.

Japanese Drive Against Shaokwan is Predicted

The Japanese High Command is seeking to strengthen its garrison in Kwangtung, apparently for a northward drive from Canton to Shaokwan, Kwangtung wartime provincial capital, according to a dispatch by **International News Service** from Hongkong. This reported development has been accompanied by the resumed bombing of Chinese positions on the Canton-Hankow railway and Japanese assaults near Yochow in northern Hunan, northern terminus of the railway, the dispatch said.

Following the recent transfer of 30,000 Japanese troops to Indo-China, the depleted Kwangtung garrison is to be filled by detachments from Foochow and Formosa as well as by puppet Chinese troops from Manchuria. The new drive is expected to begin when these reinforcements arrive.

Under the command of Canton headquarters, troops in Fukien can easily be recalled to Kwangtung, the report pointed out, adding that the Japanese have to strengthen their positions in Amoy and Swatow first, so that Fukien can be left to itself.

In the past Japanese failure to push into the interior of Fukien was allegedly due to the conciliatory attitude of General Chen Yi, chairman of the Fukien provincial government, but he is replaced by Liu Chien-hsu. General Liu has been fighting the Japanese in Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces for some years and is definitely no appeaser, the **I.N.S.** dispatch stated.

FOR TIRED WOMEN

The woman who is tired out, who aches all over when she rises in the morning, who feels depressed most of the time, needs just the help that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can give her—new blood and stronger nerves.

Give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and the first sign of new life will be noticed in your appetite. You will be hungry by meal time. These pills supply the needed element vitamin B 1, a deficiency of which is often a primary cause of digestive disorders. At the blood becomes enriched it feeds and soothes the irritated nerves, sleep becomes sounder and more refreshing, your worries become less, your work lighter.

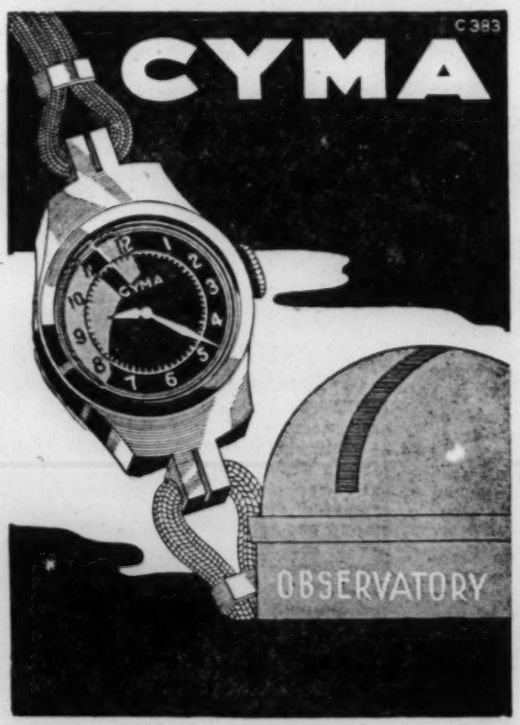
Equally good for men and women of all ages. Chemists everywhere can supply

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

SERVICE via globe

Telephone 15036

Day and Night
Always Right



WATCHES

Time
The World
on time—
all the time

CYMA WRIST AND POCKET WATCHES ARE STYLISTICALLY BEAUTIFUL.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING WATCHMAKERS AND DEPARTMENT STORES.

Sole Agent:
FAR EASTERN CLOCK & WATCH CO.
537 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Tel. 92765

西姆表
千準萬準
無時不準
各大鐘表行
及百貨公司
均有出售
中國總經理
遠東鐘表行
南京路
五三七號
電話 九二七六五

Roosevelt Reveals Extent of U.S. Lease and Lend Aid to China

In an apparent endeavor to bolster the anti-aggression front in Europe as well as in the Far East, President Roosevelt, in a report to Congress, this week, said that the major aim of the lease-lend program was to aid China as well as Great Britain and was specifically designed to "improve, extend, and make secure" shipping routes for strategic materials to China.

The President's report, accompanied by letters of explanation, also disclosed that since passage of the Lend-Lease Act in March of this year, a total of U.S.$324,563,749 worth of war materials had been sent to nations resisting aggression.

Aid to China Revealed

Reviewing American assistance to China since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, President Roosevelt revealed that, in addition to materials of war, the U.S. had furnished China with medicine and medicinal assistance to fight the ravages of malaria which threatened millions of Chinese laborers engaged in the completion of the Yunnan-Burma railroad. He disclosed that the United States had "supplied equipment for the Yunnan-Burma railroad, and for the Burma road in order to speed up the flow of arms and materials to the heroic Chinese people."

The dispatch of an American military mission to Chungking to aid China regarding technical aspects of the war was also mentioned in the President's report, which said that the "mission will determine the types of defense equipment best adapted to actual conditions of warfare in that country and will insure effective use of equipment provided."

Citing American assistance to the exiled governments of Belgium and Holland, President Roosevelt revealed that the Belgian Congo has obtained from the United States scout cars, machine-guns, aircraft, hospital equipment and other items, while the Netherlands East Indies has been rendered the use of "our strained productive facilities."

Hails Soviet Resistance

Hailing the gallant resistance by the Russians against Nazi Germany, President Roosevelt said that "we are using the energies of our government to make available supplies urgently needed by Russia." Soviet Government purchases, he declared, are being made in America with Soviet funds through the regular Soviet purchasing agency.

"We are not furnishing this aid as an act of charity or sympathy, but as a means of defending America," for only by the combined efforts of all free peoples and at all strategic points can the ruthless Nazi war machine be combatted, the President asserted.

"The lend-lease program is no mere side issue in our program of arming for defense," said the President. "It is an integral part of the keystone of our great national effort to preserve our national security for generations to come."

Considerable interest was aroused in Chinese and foreign circles when the **New York Daily News** disclosed that the American military mission, which comprises 40 officers under the leadership of Major-General John Magruder, is expected to leave for China within 30 days.

T. V. Soong, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, who is in the United States on official duties, feted General Magruder and other members of the military mission on Sept. 12.

Both the Chinese **Kuo Min News Agency** and the Japanese **Domei** news agency reported the setting up of a military advisory department under the Military Affairs Commission at Chungking to serve as a liaison organ between the Chinese military authorities and the American military mission which will arrive in China shortly. General Shang Chen, commander of the 32nd Army, will be appointed as director, it was added.

An additional indication of closer ABCD cooperation was seen in an announcement by the British Embassy at Chungking that American materials sent to China via the Burma road under the Lease and Lend Act would be exempted from the Burma transit tax of one per cent ad valorem which previously had been imposed. The tax had been burdening the Chinese budget to the extent of more than U.S.$7,000,000 per annum.

The abolition of the tax was suggested, according to a **United Press** report, by Mr. Daniel Arnstein, head of the trio of American highway and transportation experts who recently left Chungking after an exhaustive investigation of transportation along the Burma road.

The British Embassy stated that in return for giving up the transit tax revenue the Burma government would receive from the British Government a subsidy of ten rupees per ton on such goods.

On his arrival in the United States after spending three months in China with the other two members of the transport Commission, Mr. Arnstein declared that "American supplies alone are keeping General Chiang's armies alive. The British need all their supplies for themselves." He asserted that American planes and trucks and Chinese coolie labor were keeping the Burma road open.

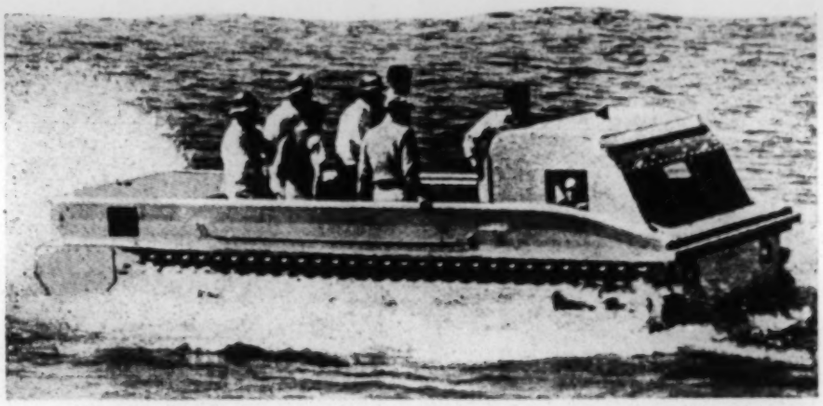
A concrete program to increase the capacity of the Burma highway has been worked out by the Commission, including the following general provisions:

1. Elimination of delays from provincial and national taxes;
2. Supervision of the highway by American trained trucking experts;
3. Establishment of fuel and maintenance stations to be policed by 35 Americans now en route to China;
2. Elimination of "bootleg" transportation by independent operators.

Other members of the Commission who returned to the U. S. aboard the Matsonia were Mr. Harold G. Davis and Mr. Marco F. Hellman. Captain James Wilson, who is an officer in the United States Army, remained in China to supervise transportation.

Also connected with the American economic campaign to aid members of the A-B-C-D block in the Pacific is Dr. Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's special economic investigator in the Far East, who arrived in Singapore on Sept. 12 from the Philippines and the N.E.I. on a mission to study possible coordination of production and supplies of raw materials. His return voyage to Washington is scheduled to cover Rangoon, Chungking, Simla, Colombo and Calcutta. He expects to reach Washington on Oct. 28.

Mechanical Alligator



The mechanical alligator is a new type of amphibian tank which was invented "back in 1933" by Donald Roebling of Clearwater, Florida. Roebling built the vehicle as a transportation device for use in Florida swamps, but recently it became important as an instrument of war. The Alligator has a watertight duralumin hull. In traveling overland it can knock down an 8-inch tree without damage to machine or occupants. On a pull, a cable hooked to a tow-ring in the rear will yank out by the roots a 12-inch tree. In the water it is even more noteworthy as a boat. Even with its 7,000-pound cargo hold filled with water, it can travel without sinking and the water cannot leak into the engine room or driving compartment, as both are watertight. Floating is accomplished by a 12-inch deep air chamber. The power plant is a 95-horsepower Ford V-8 engine located in a watertight compartment in the rear. It has three speeds forward and one reverse to the motivators, which propel the machine. Three Ford clutches are used, one between the motor and the right-angle gear, the others between the gear and transmissions. Shifting is by two Mercury 8-car shifting levers located in the cab, one mounted above the other. In traveling through water, the same driving motivators supply power. Two link-belt chains travel on tracks around the hull. They are composed of T-shaped cleats of aluminum, which provide for propulsion in water as well as on land. The U. S. Navy has ordered 200 "Alligators" for experimental purposes. The Navy units will be powered with Lincoln-Zephyr engines.

Nazis Edge Nearer Objectives on Eastern Front In Face of Furious Resistance by the Red Army

Furious battles along the entire 1,800-mile German-Russian front were raging at the end of this week as the war between the Nazis and the Soviets approached the end of the third month. American and British missions to Russia were assembled in London early this week, making ready to proceed to Moscow to complete arrangements for additional aid to the embattled Soviets.

Contradictory claims by the belligerents make it difficult to form anything like an accurate picture of the military situation, but with the exception of the central sector, where the Germans appear to have suffered reverses in the Gomel and Smolensk areas, Chancellor Hitler's legions seemed to be edging relentlessly toward their objectives in face of the fiercest Russian resistance.

Fall of City Predicted

Leningrad is under fire by the German Luftwaffe and by heavy artillery battering at the city's defensive lines. In Berlin the confident prediction is made that the city will be in German hands in the near future. At Odessa, vital Soviet port on the Black Sea, German and Rumanian troops are energetically trying to force entry, but are meeting with resistance from the Red Army defenders and the entire civilian population.

The Germans claim to have crossed the Dnieper River and to be advancing on the Crimean peninsula, which drops down into the Black Sea and guards the entry to the Sea of Azov.

Moscow admitted during the week that the Red Army had been obliged to abandon the town of Chernigov, on the Desna River northeast of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. Another Ukrainian town, Kremenchug, 175 miles southeast of Kiev, was also abandoned to the Germans.

To eliminate possible fifth columnists and saboteurs from a vital area, the Soviet Government announced a decision to deport to Siberia the entire German population of the Volga region. It is believed that some 400,000 people will be affected. Berlin denounced this decision as "inhumane"—conveniently forgetting the transportation of entire populations by the Nazis. The Soviet move is interesting, however, as indicating distrust of the Volga Germans, whom Soviet propaganda has for years depicted as among the most loyal adherents of the Stalin regime.

Nazi Aims in East

Germany's aims in the war against Soviet Russia were outlined by the **Frankfurter Zeitung** on Sept. 14. The paper declared that the military purpose of the campaign was to weaken the Soviets in a decisive manner "in order that Bolshevism should cease to be a danger for Europe." It then contested the views expressed in the British press that the Russians could fall back gradually behind the Dnieper and after that the Volga and still keep fighting.

Said the paper: "If the western regions of the Russian Empire are of no value, then why don't the Soviets withdraw? Why do they defend every province and every village in the western and central sectors? The answer is simple. The Russians are compelled to do so, for it is in these areas that their principal munitions plants are situated."

Explaining the slow progress of the Germans, the Nazi organ wrote: "The fact that German operations in the East are proceeding more slowly than in previous campaigns results from the very nature of this war. Germany is now fighting a country whose population is five times greater than that of France, whose expanse is infinitely more vast, and whose political leaders have been making use during the past twenty years of the entire power of the population of 200,000,000 to give a military strength to the revolutionary idea. This is why the final campaign Germany has launched is the hardest, but this is also why the biggest job will have been completed when we end this campaign."

Russia's prospects of victory were minimized by Freda Utley, British writer, in the September issue of the **American Mercury**, according to a **Domei** report from New York. Assumptions of a Nazi collapse were wishful thinking, she declared, and expressed doubt that the Stalin regime would be able to survive severe military defeats.

Miss Utley, who is well-known as a writer on Russian and Far Eastern questions (she visited China in 1938-39), stated that Russia had lost tactical advantages, being primitive without gaining the benefits of modernization, which annulled the value of favorable geographic factors. Stalin's industrialization plans, moreover, had destroyed local self-sufficiency, which was essential to successful guerilla warfare. Finally, the deep discontent and hatred of the peasants for the Stalin regime would be exploited by the Germans "who know how to divide and conquer."

The writer concluded: "Whether Stalin wins or loses, one thing is certain—the Soviet state of the past quarter-century is finished. It will either be conquered or split into several pieces, or reorganized on new non-communist lines."

Possibilities of a separate peace between Soviet Russia and Finland continue to receive mention in press dispatches despite earlier official denials from both Moscow and Helsinki. The Finnish Foreign Minister, Mr. Vaeinoe Alfred Tanner, in a radio address last Sunday, reiterated Finland's denial, but asserted that the Finnish war against Russia was purely defensive and had "nothing to do with the dispute between the great continental powers" (Germany and Russia).

This remark revived speculation regarding a possible separate peace, and the speculation was strengthened by reports from Helsinki that Finland's food situation has become desperate, with real famine lurking in the background. A **Reuter** report from New York on Sept. 16, quoting a Washington dispatch to the **N. Y. World-Telegram**, said that the United States is trying to arrange for a Russo-Finnish armistice, but this has not been confirmed in any responsible quarter.

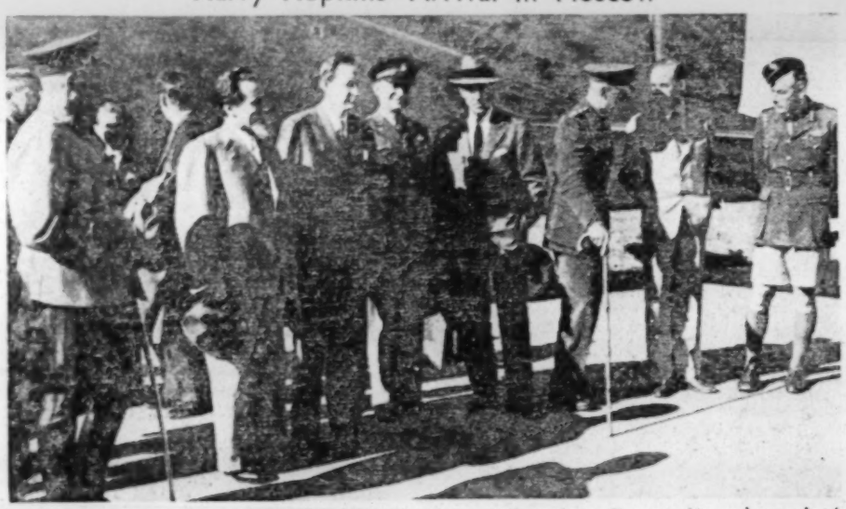
Meanwhile, there has been deterioration in relations between Soviet Russia and Nazi-dominated Bulgaria. On Sept. 10 the Bulgarian minister in Moscow was handed Soviet representations charging that Bulgaria is being converted into a base for the development of hostilities against Soviet Russia. This fact, said Moscow, does not square with the attitude of a country which maintains loyal and normal relations with Soviet Russia.

While the representations contained no open threat, it is believed that the Soviet note foreshadows an open break between Moscow and Sofia and the possible open entry of Bulgaria into the war against the Soviets.

By a queer twist of fate, a man who was tried in Moscow on a capital charge in 1933 will be the official interpreter to Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British mission to Moscow, at the forthcoming three-power conference. He is Alan Monkhouse, an engineer who was employed in Russia by Metropolitan Vickers. Together with several other Britons employed by the firm in Moscow, Monkhouse was arrested by Stalin's G.P.U. in 1933 and placed on trial on charges of sabotage and espionage. This was the first of the sensational "show trials" which were Moscow's method of covering up the failure of its industrial plans. Monkhouse was found guilty, given a prison sentence, and later expelled from the Soviet Union. Moscow, it is stated, has expressed its willingness to admit Monkhouse to the conference.

Another attendant at the Moscow conference will be M. Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, who flew to London with the American mission, which is headed by Mr. Averill W. Harriman, President Roosevelt's lease-lend "expediter."

Harry Hopkins' Arrival in Moscow



Harry Hopkins, personal representative of President Roosevelt, welcomed at the Moscow airport. Left to right, Major-General Revyakin, S. A. Lozovsky (U.S.S.R.); Harry Hopkins, Brig.-Gen. McNary, the American Ambassador, Mr. Steinhardt; Col. Pages of the British Military Mission; the British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the head of the British Military Mission, Lieutenant-General Macfarlane.

Ivanow, Russian Emigrant Leader, Murdered by Chinese Assassins

N. A. Ivanow, chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai, was assassinated on Sept. 15. His death marked another chapter of the stormy history of the Committee since the murder of the former chairman, Charles E. Metzler, in August of last year.

Mr. Ivanow, 57-year-old attorney, met his death in full view of his wife and son in front of the Russian Emigrants' Bureau at Lane 118, House 1, Moulmein Road in the early afternoon. Just as he had stepped from the door of the Bureau to enter his car, two Chinese gunmen fired several shots at him. He was rushed to the Country Hospital, but was pronounced dead upon arrival.

Assassins Escape

The two actual assassins were reported to have been accompanied by two accomplices who did not, however, participate in the attack. All made good their escape.

The deceased leader of the Russian Emigrants secured his position through Japanese sponsorship and the support of the late puppet Mayor Fu Siao-en, who was likewise assassinated. His appointment aroused considerable controversy in the Russian community and on the day that he was mentioned for the post an unidentified caller on the telephone threatened him: "We will deal with you the same way we dealt with Metzler."

An acting chairman of the Emigrants' Committee was appointed on Sept. 16 in the person of Nikolai Constantinovitch Serejnikoff, a former colonel in the Imperial Russian Army.

Political Angle

A possibly illuminating angle to the assassination of Mr. Ivanow, was the fact that on the eve of his death he had inserted a notice in the Russian newspapers calling on the Russian community to recognize and handle the Federal Reserve Bank notes of the puppet Nanking Government and to tender these notes in payment of license fees, rentals, taxes, etc. Failure to do so, the notice said, would result in offenders being brought before the District Court (in the French Concession).

Another and possibly related assassination this week was that of Mr. Serge Mamontoff, who was shot by a Chinese gunman on Sept. 14. Considerable interest was aroused by the arrest and detention of Eugene Hovens following the murder, as Hovens is no other than Captain Eugene Pick, who figured prominently in Communist machinations at Hankow in 1926 and 1927. He later became involved with the British, American and French intelligence services. Coming to Shanghai, when the Soviets allegedly had tried to kill him, he got into trouble and ended up at the Ward Road Jail, allegedly for trying to blackmail a gambling house. The arrest of Hovens was reportedly due to a statement made by Mamontoff before he died.

Although Hovens was questioned by the French Concession police, no results have been made known.

Former Bodyguard

The confessed slayer of Mamontoff was a bodyguard to a wealthy Chinese named Liou Fong-lin. Liou revealed that he perpetrated the murder while the victim was riding in a ricksha on Route Vallon.

It may be recalled that Mamontoff was a former employee of the Japanese-sponsored **Far Eastern Times**, a Russian paper published in Hongkew.

Anti-Japanese terrorism scored again on Sept. 12 and 13 when a high Nanking tax official and a Japanese sailor fell victims to terrorists' guns, hard on the heels of the shooting of Detective-Sergeant Yamaguchi of the S.M.P. which took place on Sept. 9 at the intersection of Gordon and Penang Roads. Adding to the record of local kidnappings, Wong Wei-tsong, a Soochow merchant, and Lee Zuh-cho, Chinese compradore of the P. & O. Banking corporation, were abducted on Sept. 13 and 15.

Tax Official Killed

Shot by a lone gunman outside Lane 275, Elgin Road, Zau Kying-pao, 60-year-old chief of the Nanking-sponsored Tax Police Training Department of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, succumbed to his wounds upon arrival at the Shanghai Sanitorium and Clinic. His assistant, Woo Liu-ting, was wounded in the left wrist when he and his chief walked out from the latter's home toward Zau's private car which was parked at the entrance of the lane.

Also wounded during the shooting was a pedestrian who was thought to have been an accomplice in the murder.

On the morning of Sept. 13, First Class Stoker Kunio Kusuhara, a Japanese sailor, was hit and seriously wounded in three places by a gang of three or four terrorists at the corner of Kung-ping and Point Roads when the sailor was on an official errand. Random shots wounded two pedestrians. The gunmen made good their escape and the usual strict house-to-house search was conducted by the Japanese.

Kidnap Fraud Suspected

Suspicion of fraud shrouded the kidnapping of Wong Wei-tsong, 25-year-old silk merchant from Soochow, which allegedly occurred on Tientsin Road near Shansi Road on the afternoon of Sept. 13. A report was made to the effect that a kidnapping had been perpetrated. Detectives later discovered that the victim had arrived here from Soochow the previous day, and that at the time of the alleged kidnapping he carried on his person a large sum in U. S. currency. This led the police to believe that the kidnapping was prearranged, and that Wong must have engineered a fraudulent deal in Soochow, escaping with the cash. Although investigations were under way, police officials stated that the true facts of the case would not be learned until authorities in Soochow were contacted.

Another kidnapping, believed to have been instigated for political reasons, took place in Sept. 15 when Lee Zuh-cho, Chinese compradore of the P. & O. Banking Corporation was whisked away near his home on Yu Yuen Road by a gang of three men, two of whom were armed.

Following the death of Li Shih-tsen, deputy police chief of Canton, who was recently shot by terrorists while on a visit to Macao, the Nanking Government has lodged a protest with the Macao authorities, demanding that a strict investigation be made into the assassination.

Previous Murder Recalled

It will be recalled that three months ago the chief of the Chungshan District Administration in Kwangtung was also murdered while visiting Macao. The Nanking Foreign Office on that occasion, too, addressed a strong protest to Macao.

Funeral services for Sergeant Yamaguchi of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was shot dead by terrorists on Sept. 9, were held at the Honkokuji Temple on Chapoo Road on Sept. 12. Starting from the Hongkew Police Station, the procession included Japanese, Chinese, Indian and European members of the S.M.P. as well as representatives of the Western Area Police and the Japanese Youth Association.

The office and equipment of the Central China Telecommunications Company on the first floor of Sassoon House were badly damaged on Tuesday night of this week when a time-bomb exploded in a nearby baggage room of the Cathay Hotel. The C.C.T.C. was formerly the Chinese Government Radio Administration and its property was taken over by the Japanese after the Chinese retreat from Shanghai in 1937. The explosion shook the surrounding neighborhood and shattered many windows. Police found that T.N.T. had been used. The fact that the bomb had been placed in proximity to the radio room appeared to prove that that was the target of the persons who planted it.

GUNMEN WOUND THREE NIPPON CIVILIANS

Three Japanese civilians were wounded when Chinese gunmen fired at them in the International Settlement on Wednesday night, eve of the anniversary of the "Mukden Incident" which was the beginning of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931. Two were fired on while walking along Nanking Road in the heart of the down-town shopping district. The third, employed by the Chinese Maritime Customs, was wounded by a Chinese gunman on Szechuen Road.

THE ECONOMICAL ALL-PURPOSE CHOCOLATE

BAKERITE'S 2 STAR PRIMA CHOCOLATE

IN ¼ lb. & ½ lb. SIZES

ON SALE AT ALL STORES

AND

BAKERITE CHOCOLATE SHOPS

The Growing Scourge of T. B. in Shanghai

By the Anti-Tuberculosis Association

Editor's Note:— We gladly publish this article, prepared by the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association in connection with a campaign against the T. B. scourge which the Association will sponsor the last week in September or the first week in October. It will help in promoting awareness of the danger which besets the community, although it fails to mention the all-important fact that T.B. is primarily a disease of poverty. T.B. breeds in the soil of privation and under-nourishment. Most of its victims are the poor, the slum-dwellers, workers and their families who in hard times must go without necessities and live in crowded, insanitary homes. Poverty and good health are incompatibles. T.B. can be partly controlled by isolation and treatment. To eliminate it one must end poverty.

According to Dr. Cornet, an eminent authority on tuberculosis, a tuberculous patient can spit as many as 7,000,000 bacilli per day. If these 7,000,000 bacilli were not harnessed by nature itself, one can well imagine how many additional victims of tuberculosis would fall each day.

Out of a total population of 3,397,000 souls in Shanghai a conservative estimate places the sufferers from tuberculosis in one stage or another at 54,360. Incidence and death-rate in tuberculosis show no sign of abatement and are definitely showing an unheard-of upward trend, according to bulletins released by health authorities in the city. The figures given below are significant.

	*Cases**					*Deaths**				
	Chinese		*Foreign*			*Chinese*		*Foreign*		
Year	*S.M.C.*	*F.M.C.*	*S.M.C.*	*F.M.C.*	*Total*	*S.M.C.*	*F.M.C.*	*S.M.C.*	*F.M.C.*	*Total*
1931	851	228	133	62	1,274	956	No record	92	No record	1,048
1932	816	257	98	49	1,220	746	,,	70	,,	816
1933	1,087	222	138	50	1,497	873	,,	65	,,	938
1934	1,166	140	184	92	1,582	987	,,	85	,,	1,072
1935	1,104	148	183	107	1,542	903	,,	98	,,	1,001
1936	1,064	146	171	96	1,477	866	,,	88	,,	954
1937	1,082	158	116	142	1,498	925	125	62	49	1,161
1938	2,042	812	87	157	3,098	1,479	484	59	52	2,074
1939	2,335	1,669	166	96	4,266	1,705	929	90	35	2,759
1940	3,028	1,859	234	114	5,235	2,424	1,152	93	44	3,713

** From Annual Reports of Public Health Departments of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council.*

Here is another painful revelation. Tuberculosis possesses a knack of picking its victims young. In a survey of the tuberculosis situation among Shanghai children, it was disclosed that of all children under 14 years of age, no less than 61 per cent are affected with this terrible scourge. It becomes most rampant when children reach school age. This, indeed, is no slight affair. Can we afford to overlook it?

Again, believe it or not, tuberculosis claims more deaths annually than all other dreadful diseases, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, typhoid, etc., put together. The following facts bear ample witness to this.

In the 12-month period from July, 1939 to June, 1940, the number of deaths in the International Settlement and French Concession from small-pox, scarlet fever, cholera, dysentery and typhoid combined reached 3,084, whereas tuberculosis alone claimed 3,428 lives. Tuberculosis is the arch-enemy of mankind and no less of the Shanghai community.

To gain the upper hand over our common enemy is by no means an easy job, but it can be done here as it has been done elsewhere. When we name tuberculosis a common enemy, we literally mean it. It is enemy alike to those infected as well as to those free of the disease. We cannot possibly disclaim responsibility for the tuberculous patient. To protect ourselves against him and at the same time do the best we can for him is actually our business. To care for the sick verily means to care for oneself and thus to protect oneself against possible infection. Incidence and death-rate in tuberculosis as illustrated above, are so much higher than other communicable diseases that all, whether infected or not, view this scourge with awe and anxiety.

For centuries tuberculosis has been a most baffling disease for the medical profession, Notwithstanding all the advances made in the medical sciences, no certain specific remedy has yet been discovered for complete cure of tuberculosis. Other contagious diseases have specific treatments, such as vaccination in small-pox, or serum inoculation in the case of typhoid or cholera. Segregation of tuberculous patients is still found to be the most practical method in the control of tuberculosis.

Segregation of open cases necessarily means adequate hospitalization and clinical facilities for tuberculous patients. The prime merit of hospital treatment, aside from administering requisite medical aid to tuberculous patients, lies in protecting society by isolation. A tuberculosis hospital, in other words, serves the purpose of a quarantine station. The public would be immune from infection if tuberculous patients were all quarantined in a hospital designed for that purpose.

The chief function of a tuberculosis clinic is to detect and treat early and still non-infectious but suspicious cases and at the same time to direct infectious and open cases to hospitals. A regular tuberculosis clinic gives skin tests, takes X-ray pictures of lungs, gives pneumothorax treatment to ambulant patients, directs proper isolation methods in cases undergoing treatment at home, and checks on the condition of ex-patients after discharge.

In urban centers and large cities modern tuberculosis hospitals and clinics are absolutely essential for the proper prevention and control of this terrible scourge. Is Shanghai well-equipped to face this serious problem with as many as 3,713 officially reported fatalities from tuberculosis in a single year or probably twenty times as many actual cases? The answer is No, emphatically No. Prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, Shanghai had but 310 beds for tuberculous patients in different hospitals. Those were far from adequate to meet the situation then. The hostilities, followed by the influx of refugees, tended to greatly accentuate the urgency of the problem. Through the initiative and sponsorship of the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the city now possesses 829 beds in all in the two hospitals under its management. Compared with the annual death toll from the disease, this number is anything but adequate. The accepted minimum ratio is one bed to every reported death of tuberculosis in the previous year. In the case of this city, the minimum requirement for this year should be a hospital able to accommodate more than 3,700 patients. In the absence of such an institution, Shanghai at the moment is short of nearly 3,000 beds, or more than three times the number of beds now in use. This constitutes a real challenge to Shanghai's determination to fight the common enemy.

A-C-D

FRUIT SALINE

中英菓子

A Pleasant, Cooling, Effervescent Salt

A simple corrective for Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Disorders.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE DISPENSARY

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

SHANGHAI

THE ONLY CARBON PAPER MADE IN CHINA

TRADE MARK

MIDLAND carbon paper may be ordered to suit every purpose, for handwriting or typewriting, in any size and color.

The regular size of MIDLAND carbon paper is 8½ inches by 13 inches in five different colors including violet, blue, black, green and red.

Obtainable at all bookstores and stationery shops.
For special orders communicate with

CHINA MIDLAND FACTORY

ESTABLISHED IN 1935

MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON PAPER, STENCIL PAPER, PASTE, MUCILAGE, PENHOLDERS AND INK.

48 Rue Admiral Bayle,
Shanghai, China

Phone 86734
Cable "5796"

Who's Who in China

Chou Pang-tao, educationist and government official, born in Juiking district, Kiangsi province, 1899; graduated from the National Teachers' College at Nanking, 1923; first grade

Chou Pang-tao
周邦道

in the Senior Civil Officials' Examination, 1931; dean of the Fourth Normal School of Honan, 1923-24; dean of the Second Provincial Normal School of Kiangsi, 1924-26; principal of the Kiangsi Provincial Ningtu Middle School of Kiangsi, 1927; superviser, Ministry of Education, 1931-40; editor, National Institute of Compilation and Translation, 1932; chief, Division of Compulsory Education, Ministry of Education, 1935-37; now counsellor, Examination Yuan; author, "A Statistical Study of Chinese Population," "Biographies of Pioneers in Education," "Inspection and Guidance in Education" and "A Discourse on Human Nature." Address: Examination Yuan, Chungking.

Settlement Street-Cars On Strike Once More

Another strike of workers of the International Settlement tramway system—the fourth this year—occurred on Wednesday morning of this week following an altercation between a Russian probationary sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police and a tram conductor.

The police officer, it was reported, demanded a ticket when he paid his fare and a dispute ensued. The conductor called the driver and a Chinese watchman and all three gave the policeman a push, the latter responding by giving the conductor a blow. Police took the disputants to the Central Police Station—with the exception of the policeman who was involved.

The conductor had been badly injured and required medical treatment. When news of the incident spread, all conductors and drivers quit work and tram service was suspended for six hours until some sort of settlement was reached.

An incident of like character, but without a strike ensuing, occurred on Sept. 13 when a tram conductor was alleged to have caused the death of a Chinese male passenger by pushing him off the tram when he demanded a ticket after having paid his fare. The passenger fell heavily to the roadway and died later in hospital. The conductor was arrested and is to stand trial on Sept. 22.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Nanking authorities have sent Hsu Yu-hsiang to Hankow in order to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 21, according to the **Shanghai Mainichi.**

*

Nicolas de Vega, Hungarian Minister to Japan, has been appointed to serve concurrently as Minister to Manchukuo. He is expected to arrive in Hsinking to present his credentials shortly, according to **Domei.**

*

Phra Boribbandh Yudakich, Minister of Economics in Thailand, has been given the right to wear a German decoration, the Order of the Black Eagle, which was recently given him by Adolf Hitler.

*

Hsu Shih-ying, acting chairman of the Wartime Relief Commission, was 69 years old on Sept. 12. He received a personal message of felicitation from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other officials of the Government.

*

Liu Shih-shun, head of the European section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Canada. Mr. Liu is 41 years old and is a graduate of Columbia University, N.Y.

*

Herr O. Neumann, representative of the German Armistice Commission in France, arrived at Hanoi on Sept. 10 for the purpose of inspecting conditions in Indo-China. He called on Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, on Sept. 10.

*

Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, went to Kiangwan on Sept. 13 in order to worship at the Shinto Shrine. Later he went to Tazang to inspect the Japanese war monument and various cemeteries where Japanese soldiers killed in the war are buried.

*

Dr. Thomas Baty, British adviser to the Tokyo Foreign Office, was exempted from the Japanese freezing regulations, according to **Domei** report on Sept. 13. Dr. Baty was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Second Class, by Emperor Hirohito, for his services to Japan in connection with the Manchurian Incident. The Tokyo report said that Dr. Baty had been of great service to Japan since 1905.

*

Gen. Iwane Matsui, former Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces in Central China, will shortly undertake a tour of north, central and south China. He will spend two months on the trip, according to **Domei.** It also was reported that Gen. Kotaro Nakamura, a member of the Tokyo Supreme War Council, has just completed a one-month inspection tour of that portion of the Asiatic Continent which is controlled by the Japanese Army. Until recently, Gen. Nakamura commanded Japanese troops in Korea.

*

Liang Lung, until recently Chinese Minister to Rumania, has been appointed head of the European Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Liu Shih-shun, recently appointed Chinese Minister to Canada. Hsu Tao-lin, former charge d'affaires in Rome, will also join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while Chen Tai, former Ambassador to Belgium, has assumed office as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to **United Press** from Chungking last week.

Major-General Teisho **Kagesa**, Japanese military attache to the Nanking Government, returned to Tokyo this week for a conference.

*

Liu Wei-chih, director of the Central Party Headquarters at Chungking, arrived in Hongkong on Sunday, Sept. 14 and made a formal call on Sir Mark Young, the new governor.

*

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Nanking Ambassador to Japan, returned to Nanking this week for the purpose of conferring with Wang Ching-wei. Dr. Chu is Mr. Wang's brother-in-law.

*

Major Hideye Ishikawa has been appointed Assistant Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Washington in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Toshikazi Suzuki.

*

Richard von Conta, a German vice-consul, thirteen other Germans and two Chilean Germans, were arrested in Santiago de Chile and Valdivia, Chile on Sept. 13 on a charge of taking part in illegal organizations dangerous to the state.

*

Senor Carlos Romulo, publisher of the **Philippine Herald,** arrived at Chungking on Sept. 14 on an inspection tour of West China. He was welcomed at the airport by Dr. Chiang Ting-fu of the Executive Yuan.

*

L. R. Schinazi, representative in Shanghai for the Manila firm of Elizalde, Inc., and a businessman of 22 years standing in Shanghai, sailed from Shanghai for the United States last week on vacation. Mr. Schinazi is an active member of the local Frederick Ward Post, American Legion and in 1937 held the post of Commander. His wife and children are now in the United States.

*

Chen Chung-pu, member of the Nanking Government, has been sent to Japan for the purpose of unveiling a monument to Japanese who died in the cause of the Chinese Revolution (1911). According to **Domei,** the Nanking Government has appropriated the sum of CN$200,000 for the purpose of compiling the biographies of "Sino-Japanese heroes who distinguished themselves in the cause of the Chinese revolution."

*

Dr. Hsu Liang, Foreign Minister at Nanking, who recently made a trip to Peiping, may be shortly sent to Tokyo as Ambassador, according to German **Transocean** report from Nanking on Sept. 12. The report stated that Dr. Chu Min-yi, the present Ambassador, who is now in Nanking, may be given another post in Nanking. The German report also said that the present Minister of Propaganda, Lin Pai-sheng, may be appointed Foreign Minister.

*

Wu Kai-shen, deputy chairman of the Nanking Investigation Board, may shortly be sent to Rome as charge d'affaires, according to a Transocean report from Nanking. Nanking also has decided upon the appointment of Li Sheng-wu as ambassador to Berlin, according to the report. In an interview with German correspondents on Sept. 12, Mr. Li said he had gone to Germany in 1922 and was deeply impressed by "the spirit of order and qualities of regeneration of the German people." Li was Minister of Education at Nanking prior to his appointment.

Sir Mark Young, recently appointed Governor of Hongkong, formally took over his post on Sept. 10.

*

Kazuo Aoki, Japanese adviser to the Nanking Government, went to Tokyo this week to report to the Japanese authorities regarding the situation at Nanking.

*

Willys R. Peck, recently appointed American Minister to Thailand, arrived at Bangkok by airplane from Singapore on Sept. 12. He was accompanied by Mrs. Peck.

*

The Duke of Kent, who spent several weeks in Canada and the United States and was the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, returned to London by airplane on Sept. 14.

*

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, has been appointed Deputy Leader of Civic Defense in New York City. The announcement was made by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who is head of the Civil Defense Commission. Mrs. Roosevelt will assume office on Sept. 29.

*

Miss Kimiko Yoshida, 18-year-old announcer at the Japanese broadcasting station, who won first prize in a musical contest sponsored by the **Shanghai Mainichi,** has gone to Japan to study at the Tokyo Academy of Music.

*

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, veteran Chinese naval commander, who is 83 years old, went to Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province on Sept. 6 Admiral Sah, despite his advanced years, has remained in Chungking continuously since the establishment of the war-time capital in that city.

*

T. K. Tsutsumi, director of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association in China, returned to Shanghai this week from Tokyo where he conferred with officials regarding supplies of raw cotton in the event of a complete stoppage of raw cotton sales to Japanese firms in consequence of the embargo and freezing regulations.

*

Yang Yu-sen, well-known Cantonese educator, was awarded a Certificate of Honor, First Class, by the Ministry of Education at Chungking in recognition of his service in contributing the sum of CN$40,000 for the promotion of education in Kwangtung province. The award was announced at Chungking on Sept. 14.

*

James Byrd Pilcher, native of Dothan, Alabama who has been consul at Amoy, arrived at Shanghai last week, en route to the United States on leave. Mr. Pilcher is a graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute and was a teacher of chemistry and a commercial salesman prior to joining the U. S. Foreign Service. He was stationed at Nanking, Hankow and Harbin prior to his appointment at Amoy.

*

The Chinese National Government, on Sept. 13, issued a mandate of commendation in honour of the late Yeh Chao-tang, well-known Shanghai banker, who died recently in New York while on a special mission for the Government. According to **Kuomin** message from Chungking, Mr. Yeh organized the production and transportation of military supplies in the march from Canton to the Yangtsze Valley in the Nationalist Revolution of 1927. Later, after the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, Mr. Yeh was appointed general manager of the Farmers Bank of China. His death was due to over-exertion, said the report.

Hsu Mo, China's first Minister to Australia, arrived in Sydney on Sept. 11 and was scheduled to present his credentials to the Government on Monday of this week. Sir Harold Eggleston, who was appointed as Australia's first Minister to China, arrived in Rangoon this week and was expected to fly to Chungking shortly.

•

Ralph Blake, member of the American Consulate-General at Tokyo, who is now in Shanghai, departed for the United States on leave this week. He previously served in consular posts at Tsinan, Shantung and at Harbin, prior to going to Japan, where he was a language student attached to the Embassy.

•

The Navy Department at Washington announced on Sept. 10 the promotion of 12 naval captains to the rank of rear-admiral and 147 commanders to the rank of captain. New rear-admirals include Rear-Admiral William R. Purnell, Chief-of-Staff and aide to Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, now based in the Philippines.

•

The authorities of the Netherlands East Indies announced on Sept. 6 that they had conferred a research fellowship on Dr. Chin Jen-chang, well-known Chinese botanist. The fellowship will provide sufficient funds to enable Dr. Chin to continue his scientific research work in the N.E.I. Dr. Chin is now in Chungking, but will proceed to the Netherlands Indies shortly.

•

Prince Tu-Pu-Sheng-Chi-Erh-Tsong-La-Sah-Ko, who is the leader or Jassak of the Chunwang Banner of the Ordos League of Mongols, arrived at Yulin, Shensi on Sept. 15, following an extended visit to Chungking where he made a report on conditions in Inner Mongolia. While on the return journey, the Mongol Prince stopped at Chungpu, central Shensi, where he paid homage to the grave of Huang-Ti, first Chinese Emperor, who ruled 2697-2597, B.C.

•

Wu Pei-chih, widely-known merchant at Tsoshan, Hupeh, has contributed the sum of $120,000 to the Government, of which sum $100,000 is to be used for relief of refugees and wounded soldiers. The remainder will be used for philanthropic organizations in Hupeh. The Executive Yuan will shortly issue a Mandate of Commendation in Mr. Wu's honor, according to **Kuomin** from Chungking on Sept. 15.

•

Alfred William Sherriff, 71 years of age, who edited the Shanghai Directory and Hong List, published by the **North-China Daily News**, died at the Country Hospital on Sept. 12, following an operation. He is survived by his widow, the former Dr. Florence Jansen, and a daughter. Mr. Sherriff was born at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, and came to the Far East in 1900 to join the staff of the **Japan Chronicle** at Kobe. Later he joined the **Japan Gazette**, where he remained until the Japanese earthquake in 1923, when he came to Shanghai.

•

The German Government has abolished the use of the familiar Gothic letters in all schools of the country, according to report from Berlin this week. The report stated that only Latin letters will be taught in the schools in future. Practically all newspapers in Germany are now printed in Latin letters and books are also gradually being printed in Latin letters, stated the report. A leading reason, causing the adoption of Latin letters, was to facilitate the reading of German books and other publications abroad, it was stated.

Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications, who has been ill in a Hongkong hospital for some time, returned to Chungking and resumed his official duties on Sept. 16.

•

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, departed from Chungking on Sept. 16 on a trip to Rangoon and Singapore. He planned to return to Chungking in three weeks.

•

Dr. Juan Marin, Chilean Charge dAffaires, was scheduled to deliver a lecture on "Foot-binding in China and Fetichism of the Foot," before the British Universities Society at Lester Institute, on Wednesday of this week.

•

The National Government on Sept. 7 announced the appointment of Tseng Yung-pu (T. K. Tseng) as the official representative of the Chungking Executive Yuan, to the Burma Government. Mr. Tseng was previously Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

•

W. J. Lamneck, member of the staff of the Chase Bank and well-known member of the local American baseball team, departed for the United States on leave this week. He was a passenger on the President Harrison. Others on board the Harrison including J. T. Goltz of United Artists; E. Geibel of Standard Oil Company; Harry Lang, fur buyer; C. D. Alcott, local news broadcaster and commentator. More than 200 local foreign and Chinese residents departed for the United States aboard the Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, which sailed at the week end.

•

Major Hilton Johnson, former Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council and for many years a resident of Shanghai, died in England on Sept. 12. Major Johnson first came to China with the Lincolnshire Regiment. In April, 1908 he was made Assistant Superintendent of Police in the International Settlement. Later he became Deputy Commissioner and in December, 1924 was made Acting Commissioner. In January, 1925, he became Commissioner-General, a post he held until June 2, 1928, when he retired on a pension, following the political complications in and about the Settlement, incidental to the Nationalist Revolution of the preceding year.

•

Chang Chi-luan, 54, editor-in-chief of the **Ta Kung Pao** and a widely-known Chinese newspaperman, died of tuberculosis and pleuro-pneumonia at Chungking on Sept. 6. Mr. Chang's reputation as a fearless editor extended far beyond the borders of his own country, evidenced by the fact that his paper early this year received an award of merit from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. It was the first Chinese newspaper to receive this award. Mr. Chang first achieved merit for the fearless editorials he wrote in his paper a decade ago when it was published in Tientsin. When the Japanese invasion began in 1937, strong pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Chang to join the "new order," but he spurned the offers of position and financial reward and packed up his newspaper and moved to Shanghai. Later, after the Japanese invasion here, he moved the paper to Hankow and later to Chungking. He also established an edition at Hongkong. The **Ta Kung Pao** continued in regular publication at Chungking, despite Japanese bombings which wrecked the office and damaged the printing plant on several occasions. He was a close friend of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who frequently visited him during his illness at the hospital.

Summer Fatigue.

Keep your digestive organs in good working order and your liver active, and you will then be fortified against the tiring effect of long summer days, for it is when your liver is sluggish that you feel the heat most and quickly get tired and worn out.

Pinkettes, the tiny laxative pilules, gently assist nature to maintain regularity, thereby ensuring the maximum strength and energy for you during the hot season. Pinkettes are obtainable at all chemists.

PINKETTES

Keep You alert and energetic.

In the United States Court for China

GUS JOHN TARDOSKY, *Plaintiff*,

vs.

DOROTHY McGLYNN TARDOSKY, *Defendant*.

Cause No. 4603
Civil No. 2482
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Sept. 2, 1941.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorney, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 2nd day of September, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 2nd day of September, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 2nd day of September, 1941, the plaintiff herein field an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was 454 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 2nd day of September, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of September, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 2nd day of September, 1941.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Gen. Li Pin-hsien, chairman of Anhwei, has announced the early formation of an Anhwei Development Corporation, which will have a capital of CN$10,000,000. The organization will be similar to development corporations which recently have been formed in other provinces.

•

The Kwangsi Provincial Government has established a village at Lungchow in the southwestern part of the province, for the residence of Chinese who have returned from abroad. The village is similar to numerous settlements of this type which previously existed in Kwangtung province prior to the Japanese occupation.

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation, formerly a Sino-German enterprise which functioned in central, west and northwest China, has been converted into a Chinese company, according to official report in Chungking this week. All Germans connected with the company were dismissed following China's rupture of diplomatic relations with the Nazi government and Hitler's recognition of the puppet Nanking regime.

•

Japanese military authorities at Hankow announced on Sept. 10 that 952 books belonging to Wuhan University, which had been removed by the Japanese Army shortly following the Japanese occupation of Hankow, would be returned to the University. The Japanese announced that their governor of Hupeh, Gen. Ho Pei-jung, would attend the "returning" ceremony when the books are handed back to their owners.

•

Women for the first time in history are now permitted to enter St. Peter's Church at Rome without stockings, according to **Transocean** report from Vatican City this week. Previously the guards on duty at the entrance to the Basilica had instructions, rigidly carried out, barring entrance to any woman who was minus her stockings. Recently, however, the growth of the "no stocking" fad, fostered by officials because of the shortage of materials, has caused Vatican officials to withdraw the regulations. The new regulations also apply to all churches throughout Italy.

•

The engineering section of the Japanese Communications Bureau at Osaka announced last week that a new metal for use in manufacturing telegraph and telephone wire had been invented. The metal is made of aluminum and magnesium silicon and is said to be "almost as good as copper." It was claimed that wire made of the new metal would equal copper in tensile strength, and while 27% bulkier, would weigh about 50% less than copper wire. Since the new wire is 20% cheaper than copper, it was proposed that it be used to replace copper wire now in use.

•

General Henri Dentz, former French High Commissioner to Syria, will shortly be appointed chief of the French General Staff, according to a report from Vichy. It was General Dentz who negotiated the armistice with Britain after British troops had invaded Syria in conjunction with Free French forces of General Charles de de Gaulle. He was held as a prisoner by the British but later released.

Hsu Mo, new Chinese Minister to Australia, presented his credentials to the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, at Canberra on Sept. 15.

•

Mr. Tewfik Pasha El-Sherif, former Minister of Education and Adviser to the King of Arabia at Mecca, arrived in Shanghai this week and plans to remain here for some time.

•

V. G. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner, sailed for Singapore on Sept. 16 to take up his new post as official representative of the Australian Commonwealth in the Straits Settlements.

•

The Japanese **Domei** news agency reported on Sept. 17 that Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government, had donated $250,000 to the Ningpo Refugee Relief Society. This was the second donation of a large sum for relief in Ningpo since the Japanese occupation of the city. Foreign relief organizations also have sent large supplies of foods to Ningpo.

•

The Chinese Government has appointed the Peking Syndicate as its agent for the purchase of supplies from sterling areas, according to a statement by Gen. Charles Woodroffe, London representative of the Syndicate, on Sept. 12. He said that purchases of materials would be made from the credit of £5,000,000 granted by Britain to China recently and that Anglo-American credits, plus the development of the Burma road, had greatly stimulated business in western China. The Syndicate's plan to develop coal and iron-mining in Yunnan was abandoned following the Japanese occupation of the Yunnan Railway.

•

According to a report emanating from Chinese banking circles in Shanghai this week, the four large Government banks have set aside the sum of CN$60,000,000 to assist Chinese businessmen and manufacturers in removing their enterprises from Shanghai into territory controlled by the Chinese Government. It was stated that credit establishments had been set up in all key districts of the interior in order to facilitate the re-establishment of industries outside Japanese-controlled territory. Prohibitive prices for coal and electricity plus the recent freezing regulations had greatly facilitated the removal of enterprises to the interior, stated the report.

•

John Biggers, former director of the Office of Production Management in Washington, but now working in London with Averill W. Harriman's organization, stated on Sept. 12 that the United States would be producing one ship a day by the middle of 1942. He said that one shipyard in the United States, which had a contract to construct 60 cargo vessels for Great Britain, was now launching a 10,000-ton cargo vessel every two weeks. Another report in New York on Sept. 12 stated that ten ships, with a total tonnage of 84,000, were completed in August and that 58 vessels with a total tonnage of 471,000 had been completed since Jan. 1. The ships completed included six sea-going tankers aggregating 57,020 tons and four freighters. The U.S. Bureau of Shipping reported that six of the merchantmen launched in August would be ready for service shortly.

The German **Transocean news service** reported in a dispatch from Washington on Sept. 10 that the American Office of Production Management issued a statement that the U. S. Government spent the sum of US$1,172,000,000 on armaments in the month of August, and that total expenditures for armaments since July, 1940 amounted to US$9,282,000,000.

•

Two Japanese clerks in the Japanese Club in Singapore were arrested and charged in the Singapore Criminal Court on Sept. 13, with possession of seditious literature. The men were later released on bail of $10,000 (Straits currency) pending trial scheduled for Sept. 20. The men were Kwoda Kurasako and Hatsuro Hidaka.

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

Everything the best

CAMPBELL PAINT CO.

1344 Avenue Foch

corner Hart Road

Phone : 34360

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Investment Bankers and Brokers in Securities and Commodities.

Daily New York and London Stock Exchange Service.

•

Sassoon House Telephone 11200

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI

Printing
in all its Branches

Your work
should bear
our imprint

The Argentine Government has appointed Senor Alberto Candioti to the post of ambassador to Japan.

•

The Lamotte-Picquet, 7,880-ton flagship of the French Far Eastern Squadron and once a frequent caller at Shanghai, arrived at Osaka on Sept. 15 for repairs at the Osaka Iron Works' shipbuilding yard, **Domei** reported. She proceeded to Japan from Indo-China.

•

According to the Tokyo **Asahi**, Britain and the United States have refused Chungking permission to send representatives to Moscow for the Three-Power Conference which is scheduled to meet in the near future.

•

Berlin radio announced Sept. 16 that the Soviet Government has instructed all Russian ships in the China and South China seas to proceed immediately to the nearest British or Dutch harbor. The Nazi station advanced no motive for the alleged order, which was not confirmed.

•

Catherine Bashkirova, a Russian girl 22 years old, was given a suspended sentence of three months in the First Special District Court on Sept. 13 on a charge of stealing a gold chain from her mother. The mother stated in Court that her daughter was addicted to the use of heroin and hoped that the jail sentence would break the girl's bad habit.

•

One hundred persons were stated to have been killed and 50 seriously injured on Sept. 15 when a Tokyo-bound express train crashed into the rear of a Kyoto-bound passenger train at Aboshi station, 15 kilometers west of Himeji. The Kyoto-bound train overturned and three coaches were smashed.

A typhoon, accompanied by a 108-mile-an-hour wind, passed a few miles to the south of Hongkong shortly after noon on Sept. 16. The tempestuous wind whipped up the waters of the harbor and caused trouble for several ships, two of which ran aground on Green Island, near the western entrance to the harbor. An unfinished vessel was forced ashore near the eastern end of the harbor, but was later refloated.

•

According to the German **Transocean** news agency, which attributed its information to the London **Times**, there are now 12,129 adherents of the civil disobedience movement imprisoned in India. Among them, said the report, are 28 former ministers and 290 members of provincial assemblies. Seven more former ministers and 31 deputies have now been arrested, the report added.

•

Capt. Fritz Weidemann, trusted lieutenant of Adolf Hitler, and former German Consul-General in San Francisco, is now in Buenos Aires, according to reports from that city this week. His presence there, according to **Havas**, was to induce the Argentine authorities to cancel their threatened deportation of the German Ambassador, Baron Edmund von Thermann. The Ambassador's departure from the country had already been demanded by a committee of the parliament, which charged illegal activities on the part of German organizations. A member of the parliament demanded that Capt. Weidemann be detained in the event he attempted to stay over in Buenos Aires. It was reported some time ago that Capt. Weidemann had been appointed German Consul-General at Tientsin.

The authorities in Japan are eager to discover the effects of explosive bombs on flimsy Japanese-style houses and to this end were arranging for a heavy bomber to "attack" model houses constructed for the purpose on the Takarazuka golf links near Kobe, **Havas** reported Sept. 12. Ten 50-kilogram bombs were to be dropped.

•

Reports apparently originating in Chungking of a sweeping alliance between Japan and the Indo-China Government, whereby Japan would be permitted to station 250,000 troops in the latter territory, were denied by competent quarters in Hanoi on Sept. 14.

•

Marcel Cachin, prominent French Communist and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been arrested, according to a report from Vichy. He had been in hiding since the proscription of the French Communist Party. Another Red fugitive whom the French police are seeking is Maurice Thorez, who was general secretary of the party.

•

Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton of the U.S. Court granted an annulment of the marriage of Eugene Fullerton of the U. S. Marines, to Kathleen Mildred Chun Fullerton, on the ground that Mrs. Fullerton had not obtained a divorce from a previous husband. Fullerton met Miss Chun at a local jitterbug contest and they were married after a brief courtship, at Community Church. It was reported that Marine officers raised serious objection to the marriage on the ground that Fullerton had not complied with the regulations which require prior notification of an intention to get married. According to evidence at the U. S. Court hearing, it was discovered that Miss Chun's previous divorce decree was not final, hence her marriage to Fullerton was ordered annulled.

Don't give your Children simply Chocolates, but Chocolates with Growth-promoting Ingredients.

Our CALOCALC is Chocolate in taste, flavour, and appearance but contains Calcium Gluconate and Vitamin D, which are essential for strengthening the bone, the teeth, and the lungs.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY
AND BRANCHES

Children's Summer-Time Need.

At this time of year children may easily fall sick, for on hot, dusty days fruit, ice cream, salads and cold drinks are temptations hard to resist; but unless careful supervision is exercised such delicacies may cause diarrhoea, colic, worms, and other upsets.

One of the surest ways to keep a child well is to administer a little dose of Baby's Own Tablets at the first signs of trouble. The gentle, laxative action of the tablets quickly cleanses the child's intestines, removing any harmful substance which may have been eaten.

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolutely safe medicine for the correction of infantile constipation, indigestion, as well as diarrhoea and other summer ills. They cool feverishness, ease colds and croup, expel worms, and at teething time are almost miraculous in allaying pain and helping baby to pass through this trying time with a minimum of discomfort.

Originated by a medical child-specialist, and relied upon by parents in many parts of the world to correct their children's health upsets, you can safely place your confidence in

Baby's Own Tablets.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Press and News

AP—THE STORY OF NEWS. By Oliver Gramling. New York, Farrar & Rinehart. 493 pages. Price, U.S. $3.50

"AP" is more than a history of the Associated Press, fascinatingly written; it is a history of major events which made the news over a period lacking seven years of a century.

"Ten men, representing the six important New York newspapers, sat around a table in the office of the Sun one day early in May, 1848. They had been in session for more than an hour and all that time they had been in stubborn argument. Some of them were belligerent, some were conciliatory, some were unconcerned, and some were worried. They were the autocrats of the city's newspaper world and one room never before had been big enough to hold them.

"Bennett was there with his assistant, Frederic Hudson, for the Herald. Webb attended with his managing editor, Henry Raymond of the Courier and Enquirer. Gerard Hallock and Hale represented the Journal of Commerce. Greeley of the Tribune, Moses Beach, publisher of the Sun, and Eustace and James Brooks of the Express completed the ten."

James Watson Webb was the stormy petrel of the meeting. He had never forgiven Hale for breaking the harbor news monopoly by purchasing his own sailboat to meet incoming vessels from Europe, nor Bennett for publishing a penny paper "which gave the reader more than he was paying for."

But through the good offices of Hale, harmony was at length restored and the Associated Press was born, albeit in a spirit of bitter partisanship and self-interest that was a far cry from the present non-profit-making basis which has been the guiding principle of the AP for the past forty-eight years.

The author frankly admits that the founders of the Associated Press were governed by no high principles of public service in founding the cooperative news-gathering organization, but intended to create a six-newspaper news monopoly in New York which would be a closed corporation.

But gradually the AP founders saw that there were news advantages as well as profit to be gained by selling their service to newspapers in non-competing areas outside of New York. The first two papers to receive AP dispatches outside of New York were the Philadelphia Public Ledger and the Baltimore Sun. Other clients followed in the South and in the West. But none of these outside papers were admitted to membership in the parent organization. Instead they formed loosely-organized groups of their own, such as the Southern Associated Press; the Western Associated Press, etc.

The AP continued to be a New York organization composed of its original six charter members through many bitter years, when its western and southern subscribers clamored for membership and a fuller and less expensive service.

The space of this review will not permit a full chronicle of the events which eventually led up to the incorporation of the Associated Press in 1900 as a non-profit cooperative.

The author traces the fascinating speeding-up of news transmission from the pigeon service to the modern teletype, with the intermediate stages of the pony express and the telegraph. He describes the almost unbelievable development of automatic transmission of photographs by wirephoto, an undertaking in which the Associated Press pioneered. To the layman it appears almost incredible that the AP wirephoto service can flash a photograph simultaneously to papers in twenty-five cities over a network of 10,000 miles of leased wire in eight minutes.

Mr. Gramling's book is by no means devoted to the organizational history and mechanical developments of press association news-gathering. At least half of his chapters chronicle the individual experiences of AP correspondents covering news events from the American Civil War to the present world conflict, as well as the events themselves as seen through the news-gatherers of the Associated Press. Custer's last campaign—in which an AP man rode to his death with the famous Indian fighter's fatal expedition—the Spanish American War, the Johnstown flood, Lindbergh's flight, the Hauptman trial, the Spanish revolution are among

5 Secret Agents
in every bottle of Quink dissolve the sediment that causes 69% of all pen troubles. Thus, Quink cleanses your pen as it writes—keeps it working like a charm. Permanent Quink for business records. Washable Quink for home and school.
2 oz. 15c, 4 oz. 25c
Parker Quink

BANK OF CHINA

The Specially Chartered International Exchange Bank of China

With Branches and Sub-branches throughout China, and Agencies and Correspondents all over the world, this Bank offers all kinds of banking facilities to meet your personal and business requirements.

many page-one stories of nationwide or world-wide interest made more interesting by a behind-the-scenes description of how the news was obtained, written and transmitted by the news-gathering army of the AP.

Starting with a membership of six New York newspapers and a one-man staff, the Associated Press now has in the United States 1,400 member papers; an annual budget of US$11,000,000, a staff of 7,200 and a twenty-four-hour news budget of 1,000,000 words.

The ideal of the AP has probably not been more concisely expressed than by Melville E. Stone on his assumption of the post of general manager in 1893, when he defined his conception of the organization as "a national cooperative news-gathering organization, owned by the newspapers and by them alone, selling no news, making no profits, paying no dividends, simply the agent and servant of the newspapers. Those participating should be journalists of every conceivable partisan, religious, economic, and social affiliation, but all equally zealous that in the business of news gathering for supply there should be strict accuracy, impartiality, and integrity."

V.K.

Tropical Far East

PROGRESS AND WELFARE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA—By J. S. Furnivall, Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1941, pp.84.

This is one of a series of monographs in a general "Survey of Southeast Asia" to be published by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

It should be of general interest to the public as it describes in detail how the authorities of Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, France and Britain have ruled the natives of the South Sea Islands, including the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Malaya, and Indo-China. It discusses also the possible changes in the form of governments of these regions in the future, including problems of economic reconstruction, as well as organization of knowledge and thought.

The author has succeeded in comparing the different methods used to rule these colonies by different powers. "The first essential of domination is the maintenance of order and, for maintaining order, the ruling power must choose between the Western principle of law and Oriental reliance on authority," writes the author. However, "the main object of dominion is material advantage, and in pursuing its advantage the ruling power must choose between the Western principle of freedom within the law and the Oriental principle of compulsion. The policy adopted is a resultant of complex factors: the advantages envisaged; the relative power of the ruler and the ruled; national traditions; and dominant ideas. All these have varied from time to time and place to place."

In summing up the different policies, the author writes: "In the tropics as in Europe English impatience of government control contrasts with the system of positive government inherited by the Dutch with Roman law; and the individualism of Dutch and English contrasts even more markedly with the strongly centralized and still more positive government congenial to the French."

Following the Industrial Revolution in England, colonial policy underwent a radical change, according to the author, as the western powers were in a position to offer manufactured goods in exchange for native products. It was also at this time that social philosophy was promoted by Adam Smith, who advocated equality before the law and freedom from government control over person, property and trade. These views were favorable to commerce, and the current of opinion turned in the direction of what came to be known as Liberalism. This Liberalism in colonial relations exercised a strong humanitarian influence and resulted in rapid development of commerce. However, this general development of trade attracted foreigners, Europeans as well as Orientals, Indians and Chinese to these islands, causing serious social disruption. This social disruption, in turn, caused serious political dissolution. "Everywhere the hereditary official, who had formerly represented the organic village or tribal group, was absorbed into the Western system and converted into an instrument of foreign rule, either as a figurehead in Malaya, or by transformation into an ordinary official, partially in Burma and completely in Cochin China."

In latter years, the powers changed their policy to that of Socialism, emphasizing efficiency, welfare, commerce, production and autonomy. However, economic activities in these regions were controlled by foreign capitalists. Unless this foreign capital is brought under control, there is little chance for these islands to become independent. In discussing the possibilities of independence of these islands, the author emphasizes that it is not right to install democratic machinery. Instead it is important to create democratic motive power, as the democratic machinery will not function if there is no democratic power.

The social, economic and political changes in different stages of the colonial rule of the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Malaya, and French Indo-China are discussed in this book, including the activities of the East India Company and the Dutch East India Company.

P.W.

Shah of Iran Abdicates; Replaced by Eldest Son

The Shah of Iran abdicated his throne early this week, according to dispatches from Teheran, in favor of his eldest son, 22 years old, who is married to the former Princess Fauzia, sister of the King of Egypt.

Abdication occurred as British and Russian troops which invaded Iran recently neared Teheran, and was connected with the Anglo-Russian demand for surrender of German fifth columnists in the country.

Britain and Russia had entered into an armistice agreement with the Iranian Government, which provided among other things for the expulsion of the Germans. Later, it was demanded that the Germans be handed over to the invading armies for internment.

In the United States Court for China

SUSANA M. FOSTER *Plaintiff*, vs. FRANK FOSTER *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4606 Civil No. 2485 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, August 30, 1941. WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein by her attorneys, Messrs. Allman, Davies and Kops, has this 30th day of August, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 30th day of August, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshall for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 30th day of August, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he ever resided therein, and that the defendant's last known address was Maersk Line c/o Tabacalera de Filipinas, Manila, P I

NOW, THEREFORE it is this 30th day of August, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 20th day of September, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By The Court:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 30th day of August, 1941.

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge

TYPEWRITERS, AUTOMOBILES Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired & Rebuilt, HERMES BABY Dealers Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse Road, Tel. 11875, Garage End of Lane 749, Yu Yuen Road, Tel. 20349.

All forms of LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES written in all currencies.

Let us consult with you concerning your insurance problems.

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
"The largest American Life Insurance Company operating in China"

P.M. Anderson & Co.
General Agents for China

113 Kiukiang Road
Shanghai

THE CENTRAL TRUST OF CHINA

HEAD OFFICE:

CHUNGKING

WITH BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CHINA, THE TRUST IS WELL EQUIPPED TO TRANSACT TRUST BUSINESS OF VARIOUS KINDS, INCLUDING SAVINGS, INSURANCE, EXPORTS, ETC.

●

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

5665 CHUNGKING

廣東銀行

有限公司

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG

PAID-UP CAPITAL	HK$7,761,220.00
GENERAL RESERVE	HK$2,800,000.00

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI HANKOW CANTON TOISHAN BANGKOK

SUBSIDIARIES: SAN FRANCISCO MACAU

Agents in all principal cities of the world.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 52 NINGPO ROAD

Subscription Rates
Effective, Sept. 1, 1941.
(Payable in Chinese National Currency)

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Ave. Edward VII,
Shanghai, China.

(By Ordinary Mail—Local, China Outport and Japan)

Single Copies $1.00

One Year	*Six Months*	*Three Months*
$45.00	$23.00	$12.00

•

(To Hongkong, Macao and Kwangchowwan)

One Year	*Six Months*	*Three Months*
$48.00	$25.00	$13.00

•

(Air Mail to Chungking, Southwest and Northwest China)

One Year	*Six Months*	*Three Months*
$138.00	$70.00	$35.00

•

Remittance may be made by Check, Postal Money Order, or by Chinese Postage Stamps.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON
(In China)
Send The China Weekly Review For

☐ One Year (52 issues) at $45
☐ Two Years (104 issues) at $88
☐ Half Year (26 issues) at $23

Two one year subscriptions to different individuals may be sent at the two year rate of $88.

(Subscription rates in foreign countries appear on title page)

TO

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

•

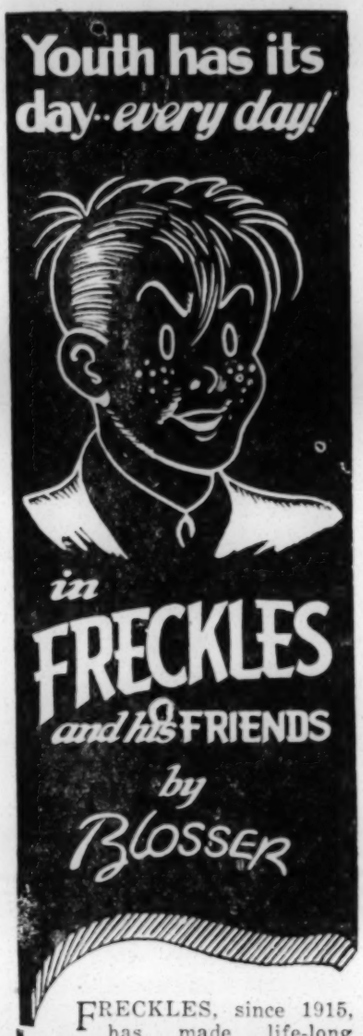
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

•

And Send Bill To

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

Mail This Coupon to
The China Weekly Review
160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China



FRECKLES, since 1915, has made life-long friends for hundreds of newspapers. He has one of the largest youthful followings in America. The characters are real...so real that high schools in America tie their lessons in citizenship to Freckles and His Friends."

Get your youngsters acquainted with "Freckles and his Friends." Its refreshing and educational.

This Outstanding COMIC

appears DAILY

in

The China Press

4

THE
CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

A BANKERS' BANK

HEAD OFFICE . . . . . CHUNGKING
SHANGHAI BRANCH . . . . . TEL. 76199
SHANGHAI SUB-BRANCH . . . . TEL. 60085

Branches throughout China

Foreign Correspondents and Agencies in all principal countries of the world.

●

Cable Address: "GOVERNBANK"

Nulacta

PRODUCTS

1. MILK-POWDER (*Full cream*)
2. EVAPORATED MILK
3. CONDENSED MILK (*sweetened*)
4. MALTED MILK
5. COCOA
6. COCOA-MALT
7. TONIC FOOD

Obtainable Everywhere

Fresh stocks just arrived

中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China